

HATRED OF BERLIN
CLOSING UP RANKS
AMONG RUSSIANS

Order Being Restored And
Kerensky Officials Re-
turning To Work

WORK OBLIGATORY

Trotsky's Order Being Gen-
erally Obeyed Because Of
Unity Of Feeling

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Christian correspondent of the Times states that according to news from Russia, through independent Swedish and Dutch channels, the rumors concerning the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government are unfounded. They are probably due to the development of the Soviet Administration in a moderate direction. Trotsky's advocacy of compulsory work has resulted in the People's Commissioners being compelled to fight the anarchists just as Kerensky's Government had to fight the Bolsheviks.

Next to the establishment of the new army, the most reassuring feature is that officials of the Kerensky regime have resumed work. This has resulted in a remarkable restoration of order, especially in the distribution of foodstuffs, and many things which no amount of exhortation or specification could formerly induce the people to do are now being done under the inspiration of the steadily growing hatred on the part of the Russian nation for the German oppressor.

Commenting on the despatch from its Christian correspondent, the Times says:

"The Allies, whose faith in the future of the Russian people has never failed, must welcome every sign of a change of feeling with gratification and hope. The spectacle of the German diplomats distorting self-determination and no annexation into the wholesale dismemberment of Russia and the fate of the Ukraine are object lessons in German good faith and amity which make the revulsion of feeling among the Russians not surprising."

"It is the plain duty of well-wishers of Russia on both sides of the Atlantic to give the Russian people all the assistance in their power in the great work of national reconstruction. Such assistance must have no interests in view but those of Russia herself and the principles for which the democracies are banded together. Russia is a necessary partner to the League of Nations. It is gratifying to know that the only one of the Allies able to afford assistance properly and effectually at present is also willing to afford it. The recent statement made by Baron Goto, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes it clear that Japan would not refuse to undertake the duty if properly approached. No Government, no people, in Europe or America, has ever dreamed of giving orders to the Japanese. On the contrary, all the Allies and America are well aware that if Japan undertook such a mission she would do so under the inspiration of an elevated and farsighted policy."

ZEEBRUGGE RAID SUCCESS,
GERMAN PAPER ADMITS

No Reason Why Feat Should Not
Be Repeated, It Warns
Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the British attack on Zeebrugge, says:

"It would be foolish to deny that the British Fleet has scored a great success through its fantastically audacious stroke in penetrating one of the most important strongholds over which the German flag floats. However unpleasant it be, we frankly admit that the enemy ships actually entered the port of Zeebrugge. That being so, there is no reason why they should not achieve a similar feat at other times. It therefore behoves our Naval Command to be on the alert, for we have to deal with an antagonist of remarkable boldness."

Youngest Salesman



MASTER DICK BRUNS.

Little Dick Bruns, the youngest Thrift Stamp salesman in America, greatly assisted in the big drive of the New York Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

COUNCIL SENDS REPLY
TO VICE INQUIRY PLEA

Invites Societies To Form Own
Body And Consider Problem
From Practical Side

A reply to the recent resolutions passed by various local organizations asking the Municipal Council to appoint a commission to inquire into public vice with a view to ameliorating conditions is published in this week's Municipal Gazette.

The reply is directed to the president of the Shanghai Woman's Christian Temperance Union and copies were sent also to the Shanghai Missionary Society, the Union Church Ladies' Society, the King's Daughters' Society and the Mothers' Union, which passed similar resolutions. The reply follows:

Shanghai, April 26, 1918.
Madam.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 8 addressed to the Chairman of Council communicating the terms of resolution adopted at the annual general meeting of your Union urging the appointment by the Council of a commission to inquire into the moral conditions existing in the Settlement.

"The Council's reply is an invitation to your Union to combine with all other interested parties in appointing your own representative committee to consider and discuss this question from the practical as distinguished from the essentially religious and moral point of view, thereafter submitting for the Council's consideration such definite suggestions of a constructive character as it may be able to formulate with a view to the realisation of that amelioration in existing conditions for the achievement of which the Council no less than your Union is constantly striving.

"Unhappily the successful attainment of this end is beset with difficulties of exceeding peculiarity and complexity, to which in the past those zealous for reform have usually devoted but inadequate attention with the result that their criticism and comment have, more often than not, been of a destructive rather than of a constructive character. Accordingly I am to commend this aspect of the question to the close attention of such committee as may hereafter be appointed in pursuance of the Council's invitation and in this connection to invite its particular attention to the Council's reply of August 12, 1916, to the Missionary Association's representations of May 20, to the correspondence with your Union in November and December of that year and to the Council's reply of April 16 of this year to the Missionary Association's representations of February 4.

I am, madam,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. Liddell,
Acting Secretary

The Weather

Overcast and gloomy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 and the minimum 52, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.5 and 55.

Inter-Allied Co-operation
Is Enlisted At Meeting
To Plan Red Cross Drive

Honorary Committee Of 200 Named To Lead Cam-
paign At Gathering Attended By Representatives
Of All Entente Nations

The keynote of Inter-Allied co-operation and support for the American Red Cross drive for funds and members which is to be launched here on May 20, was sounded yesterday when Allied Consuls and prominent Allied nationals to the number of nearly 200 gathered at the Palace Hotel.

Consul-General Sammons occupied the chair and opened the meeting with an expression of congratulation to the American Red Cross Committee on the large and representative assembly it had called out. He also congratulated the Committee on its selection of a Honorary Inter-Allied Committee of over 200 prominent men in connection with the drive.

"The great business of today," said Consul-General Sammons, "is the winning of the war and one of the great aids to that end is the activity of the Red Cross Societies. Our local chapter of the American Red Cross is of recent origin and it is already working in harmony with other Red Cross Societies and I feel sure that there will be co-ordination in the coming drive."

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, chairman of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross, introduced as the first speaker, made an eloquent appeal to all Allies to awaken to the "glory of sacrifice" as symbolised by the work and support of the Red Cross.

Sacrifice Will Win War

"I will begin by asking a familiar question," he said. "What will win the war?" Its answers have run from aeroplanes to man-power, but we know that the winning of the war depends not only on material things but upon spiritual things—upon the spirit of self-sacrifice. Without that all else is useless. It is the spirit which dominates the men at the front and leads them to the marvellous deeds of heroism of which we read daily. The Red Cross is a symbol of service for

humanity, but better to say it symbolises sacrifice. It carries a two-fold purpose today—helping to win the war and helping to mitigate the horrors of war. It goes to make the men at the front a more efficient force and to enable them to carry on in their great work. But in its mitigation of the horrors of war it is seen in its clearest light and barriers of nationality are thrown aside as its aid is extended to our own people, the soldiers, their families, widows, the refugees and the maimed who are to be fitted to once more meet the needs of life. You are asked to contribute to this drive and to that drive every day, but there is a glory in it and it seems to me that only one who has gone through these years and has not done anything for these causes should be ostracised by his fellow men. We should sacrifice even to deprivation. It is the most glorious opportunity we could have—to sacrifice to this cause. We cannot stop the war—we do not want to stop the war, until the rule of might is crushed and liberty and justice have conquered—but we can help win the war and help mitigate the horrors of war through the glory of sacrifice."

Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in a brief speech spoke of previous exchanges of help and sympathy by the Chinese and American Red Cross bodies and pledged the support of the Chinese to the campaign.

Senior Consul D. S. M. of Belgium was the next speaker. He spoke feelingly of scenes among the refugees from his country shortly after the beginning of the war.

"The Red Cross had and still has the opportunity of helping those women and children," he said, "and I must both approve and praise it." Sir Everard Gratified At Unity

"Terrible as the war is it has had certain good effects," said Sir Gratified At Unity

(Continued on Page 8)

No Peace Offer From
Berlin, Says Balfour

Answers Question Put By So-
cialist M. P. On Lord Robert
Cecil's Interview

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—Replies to a question asked by Mr. Philip Snowden, Socialist M. P. for Blackburn, who drew attention to the interview with Lord Robert Cecil published by Reuter's Agency on the 3rd, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that there had been no enemy peace offers recently.

Ex-Minister Conveyed
Peace Offer, Tokio Hears

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, May 8.—The London correspondent of the Asahi states positively that the new offer of peace made by Germany was conveyed to London by a former Dutch Minister of War.

The report of the German peace proposal does not receive the slightest attention here. It is felt that the German balloon d'essai sounding the Entente concerning peace is clearly indicative of her internal difficulties in continuing the war and that these feelings will end in failure.

Rumania Out Of War;
Peace Treaties Signed

Representatives Of Central
Powers, Turkey And Bulgaria
Conclude Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—A Rumanian official communiqué states that the peace between Rumania with Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria was signed at Bucharest this morning. The text will be published shortly.

Nears £250,000 Goal
In Tank Campaign

Indications That War Bond Sub-
scriptions Will Go Far
Beyond That Figure

Tank Week subscription were with in less than £11,000 of the £250,000 goal tentatively set by the Committee when banking hours closed yesterday and all indications now are that before the campaign closes the mark will be far overshot.

At 4 p.m. yesterday the sum paid on National War bonds and War Savings Certificates had reached the grand total of £239,350. The campaign has yet three days to go. The £4,000 fund of donated war bonds which are to go to local war charities has been increased to £4,400, the following additional donations having been registered: Mr. R. H. R. Wade, £100; Mr. A. Howard, £100; Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, £50; Mrs. E. G. Wheen, £50; Mr. C. H. Ryde, £50. Further subscriptions may be sent to Mr. C. R. Sloane, 72 Szechenyi Road, who will be pleased to give all particulars as to the purchase of the bonds and payment for the same.

Following are the paid-in totals to 4 p.m. yesterday.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	29,900
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	126,700
International Banking Corporation	25,200
Mercantile Bank of India	5,750
Direct Remittance by T. T. and D. D. through London	16,900
Offices	34,900
China and Japan War Saving Association	£239,350

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

International Banking Corporation

Mercantile Bank of India

Direct Remittance by T. T. and D. D. through London

Offices

China and Japan War Saving Association

£239,350

July Fourth Plans
To Be Heard May 16

A meeting of the General Committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration for this year has been called for 4.30 p.m. on May 16 at the American Consulate. The object of the meeting is to hear recommendations regarding the observance of the day which are to be made by the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting.

American Women's Hospitals
To Start Drive For Funds



Dr. Rosalie S. Morton, chairman of the American Women's Hospitals at New York, chatting with Walter M. Young, an American soldier who was wounded in France. More than 2,000 women physicians and nurses

are members of the American Women's Hospitals, which acts as a "clearing house," through which all women doctors are sent abroad for Red Cross service. They are planning a new drive for funds.

STATE OF SIEGE NEAR
IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA

Unrest Growing Ominous In
Slavic Districts Owing To Pro-
posed Partition Of Bohemia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—A telegram from Vienna shows that the crisis is more acute and great unrest continues owing to the adjournment of the Reichsrath. The Slav members of the Cabinet have resigned and it is doubtful whether the Premier, Dr. Seidler, will be able to restore order in the Slav districts in the south, where a modified state of siege prevails.

London, May 7.—A telegram from Zurich states that the Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, having ordered the prosecution of the organisers of a demonstration in Prague on the 1st in favor of the creation of a Czech-Slovak State, 160,000 Czechs have presented a petition demanding that they, too, be prosecuted.

The Socialist newspapers in Vienna say that the Committee of the Socialist Party and the Committee of the German Socialist Deputies Club have decided to issue a manifesto to the working classes urging their readiness to fight the re-establishment of absolute government, of which the adjournment of the Reichsrath is a sign.

The newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung warns Dr. Seidler that he is on the brink of a precipice. The unrest among the Southern Slavs is due to the proposed partition of Bohemia on national lines.

Norway And U.S. Make
Trade Agreement

Agreement Signed For Ex-
change Of Commodities; Nor-
wegian Ships Not To Be Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 5.—An agreement between Norway and the United States whereby America will provide Norway with necessary foodstuffs, fodder, fertilisers and bunker-coal, and will not seize or hamper Norwegian vessels, while Norway will send the United States her surplus ores, minerals, chemicals, timber, wood and fish, and will not move about. Whole trains of food or replace commodities shipped to the order of the Central Powers.

The Daily News correspondent says that General von Eichhorn's order proclaiming martial law was the result of a series of peasant risings which made it unsafe for the Germans to move about. Whole trains of food or replace commodities shipped to the order of the Central Powers.

The Admiralty announces that between April 29 and May 5, air-force contingents from Dunkirk carried out bombing operations on Ostend, Westende and the lock-gates, sea-plane-base and shipping in the vicinity of Zeebrugge Mole, obtaining direct hits on the mole, the sea-plane-base and the docks at Zeebrugge. One of our machines did not return.

During our offensive patrols we destroyed one enemy machine and drove down another.

Fighting On Acre

Paris, May 7.—The official com-

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

BRITISH IMPROVE
POSITION IN RAIDS;
TAKE PRISONERS

Advance On Wide Front
Between Somme And
Acre

ANZACS MAKE GAIN

Drive Back Enemy Near
Albert To Depth Of
500 Yards

U.S. LINE SHELLED

American Sector In Picardy
Submitted To Heavy
Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured a few prisoners and three machine-guns during a successful raid in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse. Our casualties were slight.

We repulsed a raid near Boyelles.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning:

munique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been reciprocal artillerying north and south of the Avre.

An enemy raid on a small post west of Hangard was a failure.

We brought back some prisoners in a local operation in the same region.

The official communiqué issued yesterday afternoon reported:

An attempt made by the enemy, after a violent bombardment, to reach our lines southwest of Anchin Farm failed completely. Many of the enemy were killed.

A detachment of our troops penetrated the German organisations in the region north of Louvre, west of Rheims, inflicted serious losses on the enemy in a lively engagement and brought down a considerable amount of war material.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There has been somewhat great reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre.

American Sector Shelled

The Germans yesterday violently bombarded the American sector in Picardy with gas-shells and high-explosives. The American artillery vigorously replied.

BRITISH WITHDRAW ACROSS THE JORDAN

King of Hedjaz' Troops Damage
Turkish Railway North
Of Maan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Our advanced troops holding Es-Sidt have been withdrawn and subsequently the bulk of our troops were withdrawn over the Jordan, strong detachments remaining on the eastern bank to secure the crossings.

Eastward of Jordan between April 30 and May 4 we captured one German and forty-five Turkish officers, forty-two Germans and 842 Turks of other ranks, twenty-nine machine-guns and six motor-lorries, besides inflicting casualties exceeding our own.

On the 3rd the forces of the King of the Hedjaz attacked Turkish parties working at Wadi-Jordan railway station, northward of Maan, took twenty-five prisoners and seriously damaged the line.

The Times, commenting on General Sir Edmund Allenby's communiques, says that the fact remains that we have twice pushed east from the Jordan and each time have been compelled to withdraw. It is clear that the enemy on this front is increasing in strength and the whole problem of our advance in Palestine requires a full official explanation than it has received up to the present.

Tls. 111,400 Voted For Chefoo Breakwater

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 8.—The Government has agreed to make a monthly appropriation of Customs revenue to the Chefoo Harbor Improvement Commission of Tls. 111,400 during nineteen months from January 1 this year for the construction of the breakwater, which is expected to be completed by July next year. In view of the past misfortunes, it is unlikely that the breakwater could be completed without this appropriation.

'HELLO SHANGHAI' DINNER IS A JOVIAL AFFAIR

Mr. Ladow's Guests At Carlton
Give All The 'Hits'
Over Again

The final performance of "Hello, Shanghai" was staged at the Carlton last night and Mr. Louis Ladow, the genial host, played the leading role and incidentally acted as property man, stage carpenter and chief usher. Mr. E. P. Graham-Barlow, author and producer, thanked Mr. Ladow on behalf of the company but Mr. Ladow couldn't reply. The cheering cast wouldn't let him.

Louis staged a dancing act that wasn't billeted but the dance was halted when his left leg went bad. He attempted to join Misses Limby and Brodie and Mrs. Parkin in the Shanghai Volunteers dance.

All the stars of the production sang their numbers and the chorus joined in.

The performance started with the opening chorus "Hello Shanghai" and was followed by "On the Bund." Mrs. Sorobrannikoff sang "China" and was followed by Mrs. Postkitt with "The Shanghai Girl" and Mrs. Rodger with "499." The songs were interspersed between the various dances. Mr. Whitamore rendered his "I Blong Boy" and Mr. Langley closed with "I Dote Upon the Chow At the Carlton."

The enthusiastic cast then insisted on the appearance of the dancing girls and Misses Constance Limby, Daisy Brodie, Dorothy Craig and Mrs. Parkin delighted with their Carlton dance. "Hate and Dresses" followed.

Mr. Springfield acted as interlocutor and Mr. Silas presided at the piano.

A number of visitors attended and the Allied Red Cross funds will be materially increased by Mr. Ladow's dinner.

U-BOAT IS REQUIRED FOR ITS OWN CRUELTY

Sunk By British Destroyer After
Mercilessly Torpedoing Nor-
wegian Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—An interesting account of the destruction of the German minelaying submarine, U-39, has reached London from a Dutch correspondent. U-39 was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, who was a close personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and a frequent visitor at the latter's castle at Kiel.

Before Ehrentraut left Kiel with U-39, Prince Henry came to the pier to wish him "bon voyage." U-39 left her base at midnight carrying several torpedoes and a large quantity of gun-ammunition but no mines, as the trip was in the nature of a shake-down for the crew, who had all seen service in other submarines.

After sinking the Norwegian ship Hanhink and the British steamer Hans Larben, U-39 sighted another Norwegian vessel, namely, the Ida, on which, on Ehrentraut's orders, she continued to fire despite the fact that the steamer had stopped. The German gun-layer, after he had obtained several direct hits, asked Commander Ehrentraut if he was to cease firing. Ehrentraut replied "Go on firing." When the fire finally ceased, one of the Ida's boats came alongside and said that two wounded men had been left on board their vessel, but it was subsequently discovered that they had been killed while being lowered into the boat. The Germans accelerated the sinking of the Ida by using bombs.

U-39 later opened fire on what she thought was another steamer. She had to deal with sterner stuff than defenseless tramps this time, for she was immediately answered by a salvo from a British destroyer. She dived a bit too late, for the explosion of a depth-charge shook her causing a leak in the conning-towers. The water poured in, control was lost, the crew was thrown into a panic and the U-39 rose helplessly to the surface, only immediately to receive a volley of shells from the destroyer. Ehrentraut and six other of the crew were killed. The destroyer saved seven others, including the Captain and Chief Officer of s.s. Hans Larsen, who had been taken prisoners and who were rescued uninjured.

Australia Combs Out All Fit For Service

Every Man Capable Of Active
Service To Be Sent
Overseas

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Sydney correspondent of the Daily Mail states that the military authorities have decided to cease employing for service in Australia men fit for service abroad and, as the result of two years public agitation, a vigorous comb-out is proceeding. Every man who has not seen active service is being medically examined and those who join for general service will be sent abroad. This action of the authorities is being widely approved as tending to remove a condition which prejudiced recruiting.

Robertson Reported As French's Successor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Daily Chronicle says that it is anticipated that General Sir William Robertson will succeed Field Marshal Viscount French as Commander-in-Chief of the troops stationed in the United Kingdom.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account

\$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of	Interest at 4%
1st year.....	\$36.50 \$1.47
2nd	74.47 3.00
3rd	113.98 4.60
4th	155.08 6.28
5th	197.84 7.90
6th	245.33 9.50
7th	288.61 11.10
8th	330.77 12.68
9th	388.87 15.62
10th	439.90 17.72
11th	492.23 19.92
12th	549.65 22.20
13th	608.85 24.57
14th	665.43 27.04
15th	722.97 29.61
16th	780.00 32.28
17th	837.86 35.06
18th	893.42 37.95
19th	1,013.87 40.94
20th	1,091.33

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than Tls. 500 a month should have a savings account.

Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

\$1 opens a Savings Account

\$50 opens a Checking Account

Submarine Stops Ship To Ask For Provisions

Demands Food From Spanish
Steamer After Fight With
British Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Las Palmas, May 5.—The Spanish vessel Achuri, with a cargo of rice from India, has arrived here.

It was stopped, when fifty miles off the coast of Africa, by a submarine, the commander of which sent back on board the Achuri two of his crew who had been severely wounded during a fight with a British transport which was sunk. The captain and first officer of the transport were prisoners on board the submarine. The Germans demanded provisions as they had none on board. The captain of the a.s. Achuri said that his own provisions had been exhausted owing to the length of the voyage and they were living on their cargo. The Germans then asked for five sacks of rice, which the captain gave them.

Barcelona, May 6.—The survivors of the torpedoed Spanish steamer Luisa (3,603 tons) have arrived here. The Luisa was attacked while it was following armed vessels belonging to the Allies. She sank in three minutes. Three stokers were killed. British patrol boats picked up the survivors.

LORD FRENCH'S POLICY SUBJECT OF COMMENT

Some Say He Will Be Firm,
Others Think He Wants
Home Rule First

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Thomas Lough asked "Has the enforcement of conscription in Ireland been postponed?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that the intentions of the Government have not been changed since the statement made by the Premier on April 25.

London, May 6.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the appointment of Field Marshal Viscount French as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, says that it indicates that the Government is determined to pursue a strong and firm Irish policy.

The Morning Post remarks that Lord French, as a moderate Home Ruler, probably stipulated for a definite effort by the Government to pass Home Rule before conscription is instituted in Ireland.

The Daily News remarks that the appointment is meant to assure the Conservatives that the Government will enforce conscription. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule bill will proceed and the Government hopes that there will not be so many restrictive provisions suggested by the Conservatives.

The Times says that the appointment is wholly non-political and Lord French is entitled to the credit of undertaking a peculiarly difficult task from a sense of duty.

Under these circumstances, counsel said, if the defendants were to return

REDUCTION OF DAMAGES ASKED IN SHUN PAO CASE

Counsel For Defense Contends
In Rehearing Tls. 300,000 Judgment
Should Be Tls. 11,450

the paper, they must return it or the value of the paper in its original state.

This evidently could not be more than Tls. 120,000, the original price stipulated in the agreement, less the outstanding debts amounting to Tls. 15,000, which the agreement called on the defendants to pay. But the defendants, instead of paying this sum, paid Tls. 61,000.

Therefore, Mr. Platt contended, Tls. 59,000, or Tls. 120,000 less Tls. 61,000, was the original value of the paper and defendant should pay this. Against this, however, plaintiff had to pay half of the purchase money paid by the defendants, amounting to Tls. 47,550. Deducting Tls. 47,550 from Tls. 59,000, it leaves a balance of Tls. 11,450.

Counsel submitted that this figure should be inserted in the judgment in the place of the Tls. 300,000, and added that since this sum should have been paid December 30, 1915, defendant should pay interest thereon.

Mr. Hays made the rebuttal on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that he was quite prepared to introduce evidence to show the amount of the damages, was not excessive. On the other hand, he was prepared to show that the amount was rather conservative. But he did not think it necessary to do so, as Mr. Platt had not introduced any evidence to show that the Tls. 300,000 was excessive. He asked that the judgment as originally rendered should be allowed to stand.

That the Tls. 300,000 awarded as damages to the plaintiff in the judgment of the Shun Pao case should be reduced to Tls. 11,450 was the contention of Mr. W. A. C. Platt, counsel for the defendants, yesterday when the case came up for rehearing in the Mixed Court before Italian Assessor Ron and Magistrate Yu. Judgment was reserved at the conclusion of the argument. Messrs. John Hays and G. D. Musso represented the plaintiff, Shih Tee-bay.

Mr. Hays made the rebuttal on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that he was quite prepared to introduce evidence to show the amount of the damages, was not excessive. On the other hand, he was prepared to show that the amount was rather conservative. But he did not think it necessary to do so, as Mr. Platt had not introduced any evidence to show that the Tls. 300,000 was excessive. He asked that the judgment as originally rendered should be allowed to stand.

In opening his case Mr. Platt stated that he understood his application for rehearing of the case was granted in order to allow him to show that the sum of Tls. 300,000 was greater than the value of the property sold or originally assigned and delivered and that the amount of the damages was excessive. Therefore the judgment of January 21 stands except the sum of Tls. 300,000, he said, and another figure should be inserted in its place.

Counsel contended that the valuation to be made on the paper was not the present value but the value at the time when the plaintiff handed the paper to his clients. He gave four reasons for his contention:

(1) The original agreement bought the furniture, accounts, machinery, good, etc. from the plaintiff. If the defendants mismanaged the paper and allowed the furniture, machinery and even its name to deteriorate, plaintiff would be justified in asking the return of the paper together with its machinery, etc. in its original state.

If defendants failed to do so, he would be justified in asking for compensation for the loss suffered by the paper through the mismanagement of the defendants. Defendants should return the property in its original form and state.

(2) The court had held that the one-half of the purchase money under the agreement was the estimated damages suffered by the plaintiff in the failure of the defendants to carry out certain liabilities. This sum should be set against the outstanding accounts collected and the profits enjoyed by the defendants while in possession of the paper. If defendants were called upon to return the paper, they should do so and receive half of the amount they had paid to the plaintiff. The construction put on the terms of the agreement by the Court therefore, was to restore the parties to their original status.

(3) The prayer of the plaintiff in his own petition was the return of the paper in its original state. The construction that the plaintiff himself put on the agreement was also the return of the property in its original form. He did not pray for the handing over of the property with all its improvements. This reason, counsel contended, was conclusive and the plaintiff could not now put a different construction on the agreement.

(4) The judgment of January 21 was conclusive. The order made by the Magistrate was for the return of the paper in its original state in accordance with article eight of the original agreement.

Under these circumstances, counsel said, if the defendants were to return

Lecture Given Today At Asiatic Society

K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College. The lecturer has been for the last 12 years in charge of the Magnetic Survey of China "will be the subject of an illustrated lecture this afternoon at D. C. and the lecture will be based upon the observation made during the period.

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AMERICANS' SHARE IN U-BOAT HUNTS

Fascinating Game On The High Seas In Which Our Destroyers Are Taking Part

DEPTH BOMBS EFFECTIVE

British Reports Tell Of Destruction Of Submarines And The Saving Of Convoys

London, March 30.—Behind the tense reports of the mosquito fleet commanders engaged in the hunt for German submarines lies a tale of the most fascinating game of hide and seek ever played on the high seas. The American destroyers are taking their full share in it, the crews staking their lives on sharpness of hearing and quickness of vision, and official reports to which The New York Times correspondent has had access give several cases in which they were in at the death.

Thus one of them sighted a U-boat on her port bow and, altering her course, made full speed for her. The German submerged, but not deeply enough. As he ran along under the surface he left a wake behind. That was enough for the American. She put herself across the course of the submarine and bided her time. As the line of telltale bubbles reached her starboard quarter she dropped a depth charge. No ripple appeared on the port quarter, so she resumed her cruise, well satisfied.

Another day a British destroyer sighted a periscope two miles away, but by the time she reached the spot nothing was to be seen. Her commander thought a moment, figured out the probable course of the German and dropped a depth charge. For a time nothing happened, but an hour later as the destroyer went about her business a muffled explosion was heard beneath the surface and quantities of oil overspread the waves. The destroyer commander smiled grimly and made a brief entry in his log.

An Organised Hunt

Sometimes an organised hunt is necessary and a regular pack of small craft spread a net through which the smartest of the submarines cannot gape. A little squadron of British motor launches were on patrol when an enemy was detected under water. He heard the propellers of the patrol and as they closed in he began to zigzag. They stopped to confuse him, and he stopped. Then he stole off again. For hours the game of blindman's bluff went on till at last the motor squadron commander had worked his craft into the position he desired. At his command they "laid their egg". Deep booms broke suddenly from the depth of the sea, telltale oil appeared and the flotilla resumed its patrol.

To charge their batteries submarines must come to the surface and thereby risk their lives. Reports were received that a U-boat was in a certain area and it was pretty certain that she was lying on the bottom. A squadron of small vessels was collected about the suspect. For hours they kept watch and vigil, but nothing broke the surface of the calm sea. The night was dark, but clear and with every light hidden the chain of patrol boats waited for the Hun to rise. At last the U-boat began to emerge, and in a moment hot fire was turned on her. She tried to submerge and was helped by a depth charge, after which nothing more was heard of her.

An American destroyer on one occasion saved two different convoys. As she was guarding one at night she saw in the rays of the moon an object about a mile distant. She steamed for it at full speed but while she was still a few hundred yards distant the U-boat dived. Two "pills" were sent after her, and the usual oil appeared. This submarine had been lying in wait for a convoy coming from the opposite direction, and this now proceeded to port safely.

On another occasion two American destroyers were escorting a convoy of merchantmen when a periscope was sighted. The destroyers made for it, but the U-boat commander had seen them and submerged. A depth charge was dropped and the destroyers wheeled back to the spot. In a few minutes the periscope emerged again and moved as though the submarine was making a fresh attempt for the convoy. Immediately the destroyers were off again at full speed. The periscope disappeared a second time, but not before the leading destroyer had got in three rounds and dropped a depth charge. This took effect.

The submarine bow came up rapidly, and in a minute or two was seen to be lying on the surface at an angle of 30 degrees, with the stern down. The crew managed to right her and she tried to get away on the surface, but the Americans opened fire and the Germans came tumbling up on deck with hands up and cries of "Kamerad." The destroyers put off boats to pick them up and the U-boat went to the bottom.

Submarine Hunts Submarine

Perhaps the most novel feature of all this novel warfare is the duels fought between submarine and submarine. In these the power of the adversaries to submerge and hide adds to the excitement and the difficulty of the conflict. One morning a British submarine sighted a German, and immediately dived and altered her course so as to reach a more favorable position.

Shoving her periscope just above the surface she watched the German, and just two minutes after first sighting her got opposite to her and let loose a torpedo. Sixty seconds

later a sharp explosion rang out, and when the British boat emerged all she could see was a patch of oil right ahead, and three men swimming in it.

Here is a succinct official statement from the commander of a British submarine which tells the story of a successful action in the fewest possible words:

"Ten a.m. sighted hostile submarine. Attacked same. Ten three a.m. torpedoed submarine. Hit with one torpedo amidships. Submarine seemed to blow up and disappeared. Surface to look for survivors. Put down immediately by destroyers who fired at me."

The commander evidently felt that this submergence of his needed some explanation, so he added the following note:

"During my attack there was just enough sea to make depth keeping difficult. I fired two torpedoes and one hit at the forward end of the conning tower. A large column of yellow smoke about one and one-half times as high as the mast was observed and the submarine disappeared. The explosion was heard and felt in our own submarine. On previous day the periscope became very stiff to turn; and in the dark hours I attempted to rectify same, but while doing so I was forced to dive, and thus lost all tools and nuts of the center bush."

"While attacking it took two men besides myself to turn the periscope. For this reason I did not consider it prudent to attack destroyers after having sunk submarine. After torpedoing submarine I proceeded four miles northward and lay on bottom. Many vessels throughout the day were heard in close proximity. Several explosions were heard, especially one very heavy one. It must have been close, as noise was considerably louder than that of torpedo. On one occasion wire sweep scraped whole length of boat along my port side and vessel was heard to pass directly overhead."

In bold official language the logs of the American and British submarines tell the tales of the unrelenting hunt for the treacherous enemy. Sometimes they hear a U-boat's engines working under water and lie in wait for her. Often all they know of the result of the encounter is the film of oil flowing over and obscuring the glass of their own periscope. Sometimes they see fragments of metal, a piece of brass tubing, flat sheets of steel, or pieces of cork hurled from the surface of the water into the air to tell the effect of the charges they have dropped.

Sometimes they find an obstruction lying on the bottom where no rock should be. On one occasion indeed it is recorded that a German submarine drifted ashore, under the influence of a current, and was pounded to pieces by little fishing boats that closed in until their guns could get within range, but generally the anti-U-boat warfare is blind and the destroyers and trawlers, as they know that they themselves run hourly the risks of being sunk, can only have the satisfaction of guessing at their success by hearing muffled explosions from below or seeing patches of oil rising to the top of the waves.

GEN. BYNG AT ARRAS SAVES BRITISH LEFT

His Army, The Third, Holds Fast, But The General Of The Fifth Is Removed

ENGLAND ACCEPTS FOCH

Comment Of London Papers
On New Aspects Of
The Situation

London, Sunday, March 31.—Lloyd

George's statement, in which he said the battle in France was "only in its opening stages" and announced the selection of Foch by British, French and American Governments to coordinate the action of the allied armies on the western front, was issued too late to receive comment in the early editions of Sunday's papers. From such indications as it has been possible to obtain, however, it seems clear that the announcement will meet with general approval.

The Sunday Times says:

"In high military circles the situation is regarded with extreme gravity, but without pessimism. Decision in the great battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight, and till the German advance is definitely stayed, the position must remain extremely critical. The bright spot is the steadfastness of the Third Army, under Sir Julian Byng, which stood like a rock against successive waves of assault and maintained its line intact despite the failure of the Fifth Army, on its right. In regard to the latter, there has already been a change of command."

It was General Sir Julian Byng who commanded the British drive against Cambrai, which was checked by disastrous German counter-attacks. General Byng is now supposed to be in command of the British forces before Arras.

Garvin points out in The Observer that the supreme order still continues for Britain. He adds:

"Through alternating phases of direct violence and dull but grinding strain it will remain the supreme ordeal. Let there be no illusion about that. Above all, in the next few days a second crisis may be no less trying than that of the last ten days. Passion Week saw an agony of mankind unconceived before. The broad land convulsed with uncontrollable Calvaires. So it is, too, likely to be the reddest Easter that Prussian militarism can devise, now that it is at the height both of its

power and its need and more fondly wedded than ever to its fixed maniacal and demoniacal belief in the superior science of slaughter for the assertion and establishment of German pride and dominion."

"America," the same paper says, "is later with her armies than she expected to be when she entered the war, almost just a year ago, though she has already rendered and is rendering more and more saving and priceless aid in other ways."

"This year's campaign is a struggle of reserves against reserves. Britain must supply the bulk of them as against Germany, and must keep on supplying them up to Autumn. Thus a call for the maximum of men that can be trained to reinforce the army and guard our shores must be made now. It cannot be other than a call of the sternest and most searching description."

In Lloyd's Weekly it is stated that the general belief is that the age of military service will be raised to 50. An official announcement on the subject may be made soon, but it is not thought that it will be necessary to summon Parliament to give legislative sanction to the Government's proposals before April 9. The question of extending conscription to Ireland is still under consideration. The Sunday Times says on this point:

"It is obvious that intense feeling would be created in this country if men were taken up to the age of 50 here and Ireland was still excluded from the scheme. There are grave difficulties in the way, but they may not be insurmountable by firm action. Probably no final decision will be taken till the appearance of the report of the Irish convention, which may be expected in the next few days."

Some papers yesterday expressed dissatisfaction over the choice of Foch, these ranging from violent protests by The Daily News and The Star, which go to the length of decrying political intrigue, and The Morning Post's opposition on the ground of military morale to The Yorkshire Post's suggestion that Sir William Robertson's work will not be left out of account.

An official announcement defining the powers intrusted to Foch is awaited with the keenest interest, for several of the statements put out through the newspapers are regarded with suspicion as feelers. Many persons think the Government would have been best advised to make its decisions and, having made them, to issue an official announcement which would put the whole matter frankly and squarely before the country. The nation is in no mood to quarrel with any steps that his Government may think it right to take in this emergency.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If there are doubts as to the wisdom of what has been done, they take their origin in the manner of the doing. Once more the familiar method

has been adopted. The change has

been first hinted at in paragraphs of gossip in papers that, judging from the internal evidence, have a common inspiration. These are next quoted in French papers with approval. Thereupon rumors are given in the form of accomplished "news" although the country is still without word from the Government on a

matter so important as the supreme command of the British Army in the west."

In concluding a general review of the military position, Professor Spenser Wilkinson says:

"It is in our own army and navy in the first place and in our loyal French Allies that we have to put our trust.

America cannot possibly throw her weight into the struggle in time to affect the present situation. The British people have shown before and will show again that they know how to face the worst that comes and to do their best. The army has given a magnificent example of devotion to death. Shall we not all follow it?"



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THE EARTHQUAKE

The Earthquake. By Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 (gold) net.

Mr. Train's new book is rather a series of fictionalized special articles than a novel; and it is also by far the best piece of work he has ever done. He takes a typical American family of the wealthy upper class and describes the effect of the war—"The Earthquake"—upon them and upon their friends. John Stanton, the author's mouthpiece, is an American of old New England stock, residing in New York. He is a successful bond merchant with a comfortable private income outside of his business; a Harvard graduate, married, and the father of two children—Jack, a boy at college, and Margery, just 19. Over-work had caused him to break down, and with his wife and daughter he spent ten months "wandering in the Orient." Even the news that the United States is at last at war with Germany has no very rousing effect on the travelers, but in July comes a letter from Jack saying that he is going to Plattsburg to work for a commission. Then they decide to come home, but the New York to which they return is not the New York they left. And their feelings and experiences and what they learn in the changed city make up the content of the book.

John Stanton first discovered that his business was at a standstill. One of his partners had gone to Washington with McCauley, the other was longing to get off. Of the twenty big business men he most wanted to see, only eight remained in New York. The rest were working for the Government—"dollar-a-year men." Of course the first thing for the Stanton family to do, then, is to cut down their expenses—the motor, the too-numerous extravagant servants, the huge bills for food and household supplies, and clothes and luxuries of all sorts. Helen, Stanton's wife, takes hold of that end of it all with right good will. But she is not satisfied to do that and nothing more; and through her Mr. Train shows some of the work the women of New York are doing—in particular, the emergency canteen service. Then the daughter, Margery, she was to have made her debut during the Winter of 1917-18; but there were no debutantes, and no coming-out balls and receptions, for the girls who were Margery's friends were all, or nearly all, at work doing something for the war. So Margery, too, went to work to learn how to be of use. Jack had gone from Plattsburg to Upton; and in order to see him his father goes down to the camp on Long Island, thereby giving Mr. Train a chance to describe the camp, and write in a very interesting way of the men there, and of the effect which their training is having upon them.

Then comes the question, What is John Stanton himself to do? And in an excellent chapter entitled "Of Shoes—of Ships—of Sealing-wax" Mr. Train presents a forceful picture of certain or our needs and deficiencies. For while many Americans are wide awake at last, many more are still asleep. "The war has become a contest of workshops. But the shops lack workers, while rich people roll around in motors—some of them with two men on the box." Chauffeurs are needed to drive supply trucks; but they can't be procured, although "there are 92,000 chauffeurs in the metropolitan district of New York alone."

The chapter entitled "Why Jack Has Gone" is a vigorous presentation of America's position, of the need to struggle against any such awful calamity as a German victory or an inconclusive peace. The final chapter in the book, "What the War Has Done for Us," is an admirable summing up of what we have accomplished, and of how much more we must accomplish if we are to take our full share in the conflict. For as yet we do not as a people fully "understand the infamy of Germany's treacherous tongue and brutal sword," nor do we grasp the significance of "President Wilson's declaration that we cannot treat with the military descendants of the Teutonic knights." This new book of Mr. Train's is a call to service, sensible, fervently patriotic, and admirably clear.

THE FLYING TEUTON

The Flying Teuton. By Alice Brown.

The Macmillan Company.

When the Great War broke out it seemed to have a paralyzing effect upon the writers of fiction. Save for a few romancers, who used it as a background for adventure stories, authors were appalled by its intensity, which made the getting of a sure and skillful handling, gives to any just perspective so difficult as it is a high place among war stories.

to appear at first almost impossible, among, in truth, stories of every kind.

Of late, however, a few writers have begun to produce work not inadequate to the vast subject. But not one among them all has succeeded in accomplishing any better work than that done by Alice Brown in the short story which gives the present volume—to be published this week—its title, "The Flying Teuton."

Taking the familiar legend of the Flying Dutchman, Miss Brown has adapted and, to a certain extent, transformed it, making something of greater significance than the original. In her story the war has come to an end; Germany has paid indemnities to the outraged nations; boundary lines have been readjusted; and those nations "that had borne the first attack" were proving themselves "wonderfully ready to enter on their task of building up the house of peace," while the United States, which had "savored its skin so long that it had almost mislaid its soul," was willing and ready to learn of them. And no industrial bond or boycott was to be laid upon Germany; she was, so the men who sat at the peace table decided, to be left free to trade as before. But a Power greater than theirs intervened. Just how that Power intervened is told by a newspaper correspondent who was on board the first German liner which sailed loaded with goods for the United States. He relates what happened to that ship first, and then to others, how a justice beyond and above the justice of men overtook the vessels flying the flag which had become a symbol of dishonor, and how those who hoped to return and take a place among the nations were barred out—barred out mysteriously and completely. Then, at last, and with magnificent generosity, England and France, Belgium and Russia, went to help the Teuton navy. But there was one among the German vessels which could not be saved—one submarine that never found rest. The power, the vision, and the beauty of this story give it high rank; with never a word too much, with artistic restraint and firmness of handling, with admirable phrasing and deep sincerity of feeling, this story is worthy to be called literature. From first to last it grips the reader, not easily or lightly will it be forgotten, this story of the time when the German fleet "was under the ban of judgment."

There are two other war stories in the volume, and one of these, "The Empire of Death," has an imaginative quality which causes it to take rank not very far below "The Flying Teuton." Told by an American who had served in the Foreign Legion, it has to do with the devastated part of France, where, during their retreat, the Germans mangled and murdered the trees. The American comes so near dying that for a while he actually enters the region of the dead. And with him there is Hugo, Hugo who had been his college chum, and whose father, a German naturalized in the United States, was later proved guilty of plotting at munitions plants and, "according to the amiable and tolerant habit of our Government, merely interned." Hugo had gone to fight for Germany; he had done as those did whom he had chosen to join; and his old friend saw the beginning of his punishment. The description of the ghostly pursuing trees which were a part of this punishment is almost if not quite worthy of Algernon Blackwood himself. One gets "the feel" of that orchard in full bloom which should have been so beautiful, and was so terrible. And then comes the crowning horror of the "road from Roye" along which Hugo had to pass, to pass "scourged through his wilderness of murdered trees." Exquisitely written, it is principally because it is smaller, alike in theme and in vision, than this fine story stands on a lower level than "The Flying Teuton."

"The Island," the third of the war stories, would be a notable tale were it not for the unavoidable comparison with the other two. It also is the story of one who passes for a time beyond the earthly life to which he is presently recalled. A man who went down with one of the first of the passenger ships, "spurious veruskt," and was saved in a manner no one could explain, he tells what happened to him on that wonderful "Island" where the dead remained for a time, the dead who wanted to help. They were doing all they could, and "they wanted England to know they were there, safeguarding when they could and comforting all the time." There John Haddon saw the vision, and realized that England had her "invisible colonies" which linked themselves to "like a guard of not mere human steel, but heavenly fire." Like the other two this story has a strong spiritual element and a clearness of insight which, combined with

purpose of which we may justly be proud.

No intelligent American needs to be told that in the time of our neutrality we kept to a blameless course, rigidly forbearing from doing anything of the belligerents which might justifiably have resented with force and arms. In demonstrating our unimpeachable neutrality Dr. Scott brings us no new conviction; his service consists in the skillful building up of a record that will stand as a dependable historical document. In this record will be found accurate and adequate statements of fact and well-considered and sound comment relating to all of the war questions and crises that America confronted in the days of her neutrality.

A valuable feature of Dr. Scott's work is an extensive introduction, in which, by quoting utterances of President Wilson on the one hand, and of famous Germans, on the other hand, he contrasts the quality of Americanism with that of Germanism and shows their absolute incompatibility. The fact is brought home to us that the ideals of the German military party and American ideals are not wider apart today than they always have been.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany, August 1, 1914—April 6, 1917. Based on official documents. By James Brown Scott, President of the American Institute of International Law, etc., New York: Oxford University Press, \$5. (gold).

In this carefully prepared study of our relations with Germany during the period running from the outbreak of the war down to the day when America became a belligerent, a full and fair showing is made of our grievance against Germany and of the things we expect to get through fighting. The author's narrative, with its backlog of official papers, clearly demonstrates that we had to enter the war, and that we are moving against our enemy with a righteous

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Training For Next Week's Races

Racing Notes

With the fine weather that has prevailed, the so-called grass course was opened on Monday morning, with the bamboo half out. The wind was in the south, so the gallops should have been very fast, but it turned out there was nothing exceptional, unless one picked off "Castlewold's" half-mile in 1.1.3, with a last quarter in 30. "Grey-sand" must be coming or again, for he finished well in a three-quarters gallop of 1.35.2, last quarter in 30.2, with a last half 1.2.2. "Gladiator" went well for 11 miles, finishing in 31, and "Roublie" caused a sensation by nearly equaling it.

On Tuesday the entire so-called grass course was opened and some fine performances were done, especially "Pennfield" and "Castlewold."

Pony.	Rider	¾ mile	½ mile	% mile	1 mile	1 ¼ miles	1 ½ miles	2 miles	Last quarter.
Damson	boy	33.2	1.05.1	1.33.4	2.16.3			37.4	
Woodgreen	boy				2.13.4			35	
Post Bay	AG	34.2	1.08.3	1.40.2	2.14.2			34	
The Globe	AG	34.1	1.06.2	1.39.3	2.12.2	2.47.2		35	
Mush	AJPH	35.3	1.12.3	1.48.6	2.22	2.54.4		33.4	
The Times	AC	33.1	1.05.4	1.34.4				31	
Nibbles	RMD	31.8	1.02					30.2	
Leconsold	RPS	35.3	1.13	1.45.2	2.20	2.51.3		31.3	
Grey-sand	PV	34	1.06	1.37.5	2.09			31.2	
Milkway	AJPH	35.2	1.14	1.50.2	2.25	2.58.1		33.1	
Goldensand	WGC	38.4	1.06.2	1.59.2	2.11.1			31.4	
The World	AC	34.2	1.07	1.37.2				30.2	
The Bookie	boy			1.37.2				30.2	
Lecappon	CEW	—	1.11.1	1.43.2	(last ¾ of 1)			32.1	
Wild Gamble	boy	30.3	1.01.3	1.34.3	(last ¾ of 1 whole time 2.10.4)			33	
Basuto	boy	32.4	1.37.4	2.13.1	(last mile of 1 ¼ whole time 2.48)			35	
Fairy-light	EM	36	1.12.1	1.46.2	2.19.4	2.51.2		31.3	
Roublie	CRB	35.4	1.12	1.50.3	2.28.1	3.02.1		33.1	
Merry-sand	FV	39.3	1.14.2	1.45.3	2.17.1	(last mile of 1 ¼ whole time 2.59)		31.3	
Grey Goose	HEM	37	1.15.2	1.55	2.27.2	2.58		30.3	
Buxted	RMD	37.1	1.13.4	1.48.4	2.21.1	2.62.3		31.1	
Upwood Park	AC	38	1.15.4	1.52	2.25.2	2.55.3		30.1	
Macathiel	ES	35.2	1.08.2	1.39.4	2.14.1			30.3	
Seven Neck	RFS	36.3	1.12.1	1.47.1	2.20.1	2.53.1		34.2	
Par Boy	boy				2.52.1			32	
Over There	CRB	35.4	1.12.3	1.47.3	2.21.1	2.51		29.4	
Rushlight	EM	39	1.16.2	1.51.1	2.24.1	2.55		30.4	
Barabba	CEW	37.4	1.12	1.43.3	2.16.4			33.1	
Eight	AJPH	36.1	1.12.2	1.42.3	2.14			31.2	
Shirley	RMD	36.2	1.13.3	1.49.4	2.23.3	2.55.3		32	
Kronborg	SBS	35.3	1.11.2	1.47	2.22	2.56		33.3	
Gingko-kon	WGC	40	1.09	1.57.3	2.37	3.12.2	3.46.4	4.19	
Gibraltar	EM	34.3	1.09	1.41.4	2.12.4	2.46.1		32.1	
Baby Polly	BB	38.2	1.18.3	1.48.3	2.22.2			33.4	
Baby Tansan	boy							34.4	
Pennas	GW	36.2	1.10.3	1.42.2	2.15.4			32.2	
Modesty	JdeZ	36	1.08.2	1.41	2.15			34	
Wild Night	CRB	34.3	1.05	1.40.4	2.12			31.1	
La Marne	boy	36	1.11.2	1.46.2	2.23	3.00	3.36.3	4.10.1	4.43
Westende	DS							32.4	
Kensington	RMD	37.3	1.14	1.50	2.23.4	2.55.4		34.1	
Gas Bag	WGC	40.1	1.16	1.49	2.21			32	
Medina	ESBR	35.2	1.12.2	1.48.2	2.22.2	2.55.3		33.1	
L'Alma	MDS	38.1	1.17	1.55	2.30.2	3.02.2	3.34		31.3
Candlenut	EM	38.4	1.13.3	1.45.4	2.17			31.1	
Gladator	CRB	32.4	1.08.4	1.44.3	2.16.1	2.47.1		31	
Darra	RMD	35	1.07	1.38.2	2.10.4			32.2	
Joinville	ESBR	36	1.18.2	1.49.2	2.21.2	2.51.4		30.2	
Dirty Dog	boy	37.2	1.11	1.42.3	2.14.4			32.1	
Black Amber	CRB	36.3	1.11	1.46.3	2.19.2	2.51.4		32.2	
Standard Dahlia	ESBR	32.4	1.06.2	1.40.4	2.12	2.46.2		33.2	
Lecanard	EM	36.1	1.11.3	1.45.1	2.16.3			31.2	
Tigra	RMD	34.3	1.09	1.41	2.12.2			31.2	

All on the grass course.

NAVY HAS EASY WIN OVER SCHOOL TEAM

Bluejackets Win By 10 To 1 In First Game Of Season

Eleven hits, two of them circuit clouts, netted the U.S. Navy ball club ten runs yesterday at Hongkew Park when the bluejackets opened the season against the scrappy American School team. The schoolboys could get but one tally across the banner but were in the game throughout the seven innings. In the fourth the schoolboys scored their lone tally and tall sailor fielding prevented further counts when the bases were filled.

Maloney played a nice game at third, Becker made a great grab in left and Peterson in center contributed a sensational catch. After dropping an easy fly in the second that gave the bluejackets a brace of tallies, Simon, the schoolboy left fielder, made three stellar catches. Brewster and Campbell also showed nicely.

This afternoon the Navy will hook up with the crack Nippon club, an all star Japanese aggregation. The game will start at four o'clock at Hongkew Park. Colvin, who held the School team to two hits yesterday, will again work.

Below is the first box score of the year.

U.S. Navy	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maloney, 3b.	4	2	2	3	2	0
Purritt, If.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Becker, If.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Colvin, p.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Peterson, cf.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Williams, 1b.	4	1	2	4	1	0
Feltz, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	1
Mack, c.	3	1	1	1	1	0
McGowan, ss.	3	1	2	1	1	0
Staples, rf.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	10	21	21	12	1
American School	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brewster, 3b.	3	0	3	3	3	0
McGinnis, c.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Viking, 2b.	1	0	0	0	3	1
Haskell, cf.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Simon, If.	1	0	0	4	0	1
Campbell, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	1
Gerritt, p, cf.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Eitrich, rf.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Chambers, 1b.	1	0	0	11	1	0
Totals	19	1	2	21	16	3

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SINCERE'S

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Misty, overcast and gloomy weather in our regions. Moderate monsoon in the South. Cyclonic circulation followed with strong Northerly winds on the coasts of Korea and in the Northern districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 9, 1918

China Under Review

It has been said, when speaking of Chinese civilisation, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." However apt such an expression might have been in the misty past, when China lay in a sluggish trance, it scarcely applies to her now. A year in China is now almost always certain to be crowded with eventful happenings. Taking the year 1911 as the point where the Chinese people really roused themselves from their moral torpor, we see that each successive year has been pregnant with great events. The year 1911 gave birth to the Revolution. The following year witnessed the abdication of a dynasty that had ruled over the Chinese for nearly three centuries. In 1912 occurred the Yangtze Valley revolt, otherwise known as the Second Revolution. In the year following, the present world conflict broke out, reacting on China in many ways. The succeeding year saw Yuan Shih-kai embark on his imperial enterprise. In the next year, one of the greatest figures in Chinese history, this same Yuan Shih-kai, passed away. Last year saw the entrance of China into the war of nations, and the present year, which is still young, is witnessing continued domestic strife in this country calculated to lead to far-reaching results for China unless she wakes up in time to realise the nature of the internal and external dangers besetting her on every hand. Perhaps in no other country in the world do events move so strangely and mysteriously as they do in China, and we should not feel greatly astonished if more surprises are sprung on us before the Chinese Republic has aged another year.

The speech delivered on Tuesday evening by the chairman of the China Association at the annual meeting of that body, reproduced in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, reminds one afresh what an eventful period was the year 1917, and, incidentally, of the sins of commission and omission on the part of the ruling authorities of this country. The chairman of the association told his hearers plainly that the benefits, which it was justifiable to anticipate would accrue to the Allied cause from China's entry into the war, had not been realised; on the other hand, China herself had benefited very considerably.

The strongest representations had been made to her to take steps to put a stop to enemy trading and to curtail enemy propaganda and it had been pointed out that the only really effective method of dealing with the question was to deport all enemy subjects—until this was done nothing would prevent Chinese from dealing with the Germans, working in with them to keep their trade going and putting them in a position to take up the threads again as soon as the war is over, nor could enemy propagandists be effectively checked by any less stringent measures.

The chairman was voicing the sentiment of a large body of responsible business men, both foreign and Chinese, when he affirmed that China's internal disorders were deplorable in the extreme and that she seemed incapable of effectively dealing with them, although this latter view is debatable, as it is open to question whether the Chinese Government is really incapable of effectively dealing with internal disorders or is unwilling to do so for selfish political reasons.

In addition to her political troubles, China has, during the past year, suffered from a variety of unwelcome visitations in the shape of floods, pestilence and famine. The condition created by the floods in Chihli was appalling. Plague showed itself in the northern provinces and threatened to spread south. Happily it was checked at Nanking before it became epidemic, chiefly owing to the untiring efforts of doctors of all nationalities.

cannot be too strongly impressed on the Chinese Government in this connection that mere temporary alleviation of suffering entailed by famine, flood and pestilence is neither true charity nor economically sound. The ends both of charity and economic well-being would be satisfied if steps were taken to prevent these evils so far as it is possible to prevent them by human agencies. This would be the most merciful and cheapest course in the long run.

The chairman in his interesting address touched on a variety of important subjects, such as China tea prohibition, income-tax for British subjects, war propaganda, the future of British trade, Customs Tariff Revision, trade marks in China and the Chihli Floods Relief Fund. He omitted one subject which should receive the attention of the Association—the question of brigandage, which directly implicates on trade and commerce. We have no doubt that the committee of the association will see the necessity of making strong representations to the Chinese Government to proceed in earnest with the task of suppressing organised brigandage. The present is China's opportunity to put her house in order, as the chairman pointed out. Financially China has never been better off, owing to the large increase in the revenue derived from the Salt Gabelle, the high rate of exchange which has enabled her to pay the Boxer Indemnities at a greatly reduced cost in silver, and the later suspension of payment of the Boxer Indemnities. China has not shown any initiative in the matter of letting Germany know that she is in the war in Europe, although she is an ally of Great Britain and the United States, and if she has not sufficient spirit and patriotism to put forward some measure of energy to rehabilitate herself by putting her own house in order, the fault will be hers only. We agree with the chairman of the China Association when he says: "Until China has got rid of the mismanagement and graft which permeate the whole of her political system, she cannot take advantage of her opportunity." The opportunity is unexcelled.

Correspondence

An Appeal To Lancastrians

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—May I beg for space in your columns to remind my fellow Lancastrians of the special effort being made this week to collect subscriptions for the British Government five percent War Loan?

For the triumphant winning of the war and the vindication of Right against Might, two things are essential—Men and Money. There are good and sufficient reasons why those of us who are left in Shanghai cannot offer personal service, but we can put up our dollars, and do it with a cheerful heart, even though at the cost of some self-sacrifice, when we remember that if the tyranny now seeking to encompass the earth gains its ends dollars will be of no use to us, and this good world no place for a white man to live in.

But I know that the men of Lancashire are, and their womenfolk too, will ably do their part in seconding the efforts of the Tank Committee. I am, Sir,

Yours etc.,
W. N. C. Allen,
President,
Association of Lancastrians in China,
Shanghai, May 8, 1918.

A Chance For The Irish

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—With reference to the recent meeting of the St. Patrick's Society in Shanghai, and to the Irish question in general, I am of the opinion that where Irishmen object to joining the British army and oppose having conscription forced upon them, they might be given a chance to join the American army. I am quite sure that thousands of them would be only too glad to join hands with their fellow countrymen of the U.S.A.

The writer of this letter calls every Irishman of whatever creed to flock to the flag of the country which opened her arms and received their forebears to her bosom when they were driven from their homes by persecution. There are thousands of their countrymen under that noble banner of freedom, who are ready to give their lives sooner than see that flag insulted, and Irishmen can be sure that if they die in defence of that flag they won't be buried in a pauper's grave and their wives and children will not be left destitute. Irishmen have no cause to refuse to give their lives to the land that is to-day, as in years gone by, sheltering thousands of Ireland's sons and daughters.

All true Irishmen should think of what the American flag has meant to them in the past, and what it has meant to Cuba and the Philippines, small nations formerly under the heel of tyrants.

The Cubans and Filipinos today are ready to march under that banner that made them free and lifted them from slavery and misrule. Why can't the Irish be given the same glorious privilege?

Yours truly,
An Irish American.
Nanking, May 7, 1918.

Peking Day By Day

A Census Of Bandits

A certain foreigner has taken a census of bandits in the different provinces and the numbers are as follows: In Shantung, bandit leader Shih Tien-chen with 2,000 followers, Fan Yu-lin with 7,000 followers, Yu Shan-ho with 6,000 followers, Kuo An with 2,000 followers, Ku Teh-lin with 2,000 followers; in Shensi, Fan Lao-brh with 2,000 followers, Kuo Chin with 3,000 followers, Lu Chan-kuei with 2,000 followers; in Anhwei, Yu Siao-shih with 2,000 followers, Kung Lao-ta with 1,000 followers, Tang Ma-kun with 2,000 followers; in Hunan, Hsu Tso-lu with 3,000 followers; in Fukien, Kao Tai-mao with 1,000 followers and Lin Lan-kai with 2,000 followers.

Indemnity Claim for the Kiangkwan

The China Merchants' Steamship Company has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications, laying a claim of one million and two hundred thousand dollars as indemnity for the loss of the Kiangkwan. The Company declares that although the Kiangkwan was rather an old ship, its engines were still in good working condition and its hull was strongly built.

In this connection it is learned that the family of Mr. Lu Tien-yuan, former Civil Governor of Hupeh, was also on board the ill-starred ship, when the collision took place. Up to the present no intelligence has been received concerning their whereabouts, and it is believed that they must have been lost in the disaster.

Has Lu Yung-ting Really Died?

According to the Japanese News Agency, the Government has received from its detectives a report confirming the death of Lu Yung-ting which was rumored but denied by Southern leaders. The report says that Lu was so exasperated by the recapture of Yochow and Changsha that he was suddenly taken ill again. He went to Wuchow for treatment but after a few days died of blood spitting. This statement is from a person who saw Lu take his last breath and is said to be reliable in every respect.

The Japanese Demands

At last Thursday's Cabinet meeting all the Ministers were present to discuss the Japanese demands. Before the discussion commenced a report was read about the progress of the negotiations and the opinions expressed by the deputies of both sides. Then the matter was taken up for discussion but no decision was arrived at. The question of publishing the demands was also touched upon. Regarding this, several Ministers suggested that the Japanese demands must be made known to the public in order to remove the fear and suspicion occasioned in Chinese and foreign circles, whilst some strongly objected to such an action by the Government and preferred to maintain secrecy. No result was therefore obtained regarding this point.

Japanese Civil Administration In Shantung

According to a report Japan has promised the Government to abolish their civil offices in Shantung on the condition that China opens all the important places in Shantung as commercial ports. It is said that the Government is going to accept this demand of the Japanese, but the Japanese will abolish their civil offices in Shantung only after China has actually opened the commercial ports.

The Election Of Parliament

The date for the election of the Members of Parliament is drawing near, and the Bureau for the Preparation of the Parliament has been doing its best to hasten the preparatory works. It is found that the election in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan is impossible on account of the opposition of the rebels; and that in Shensi and Hunan it is also difficult on account of the disturbed conditions in every district. In order to meet the requirements of the time limit the authorities have suggested to hold the election of the M. P.'s of these seven provinces in Peking, as in the case of Mongolia or Tibet M. P.'s; and the important officials of these provinces residing in the capital are being consulted.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Criticises The Government

It is stated that Dr. Wu Ting-fang and others have despatched a telegram to the Government severely criticising the latter regarding the Japanese demands. Dr. Wu is said to have said that the civil war between the North and the South is purely a domestic question and can be easily solved by ourselves; and that there is no reason why the Government should be willing to make a second Korea or Annam of China on account of internal dissension.

True Irishmen should think of what the American flag has meant to them in the past, and what it has meant to Cuba and the Philippines, small nations formerly under the heel of tyrants.

The Cubans and Filipinos today are ready to march under that banner that made them free and lifted them from slavery and misrule. Why can't the Irish be given the same glorious privilege?

Yours truly,
An Irish American.
Nanking, May 7, 1918.

the Manchu regime but retired from politics while his cousin was in power. His presence in the capital attracts no little attention.

The Chinese Consul-General at Vladivostok and the Captain of the Haiyung have jointly requested the Government to despatch another warship to that port to assist them.

Mr. Kao Er-chien, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been on sick leave lately, has tendered his resignation to the Government. It is said that his resignation will be accepted and that Mr. Chen Lu, who has been acting for him, will be appointed to succeed him.

Counterfeited banknotes are being circulated in Peking. They bear a picture of Yuan Shih-kai and resemble the Government banknotes issued in the second year of the Chinese Republic. The policemen are on the alert for the forgers.

According to advice from Hongkong the Southwest is contemplating to establish a big arsenal to increase the output of arms and munitions. Their plan is to improve and expand the Canton arsenal with funds contributed by the five southwestern provinces, namely Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Hunan.

A foreign report states that at the request of the Consuls of the Allied Powers in Chengtu, Gen. Hsiung Ke-wu has consented to intern the Germans and Austrians in Chungking and Chengtu, Szechuan.

When Tan Yen-kai was Sheng-chang of Hunan, he made a contract with a Japanese firm mortgaging the Shikoushan mines to the Japanese. Now the Japanese Minister asks the Government to force the contract, saying that the firm has paid Tan \$250,000 for 60,000,000 tons of ore. The Foreign Office will make an investigation before giving an answer.

Private advices received from Changsha indicate that fresh trouble is brewing for that city. The Northern soldiers are said to be clearing out and making for Yochow again; the people are very anxious and even the Consuls are uneasy. A gunboat was telegraphed for, but already there was an American boat on the way up.

French Coast Resort Now U.S. Hospital Center

Many of the picturesque little summer resorts that dot the French coast on the English Channel between Cherbourg and Calais have been taken over by war-broken men in "blues"—that strange, ill-fitting garb of the convalescent—Red Cross nurses, and soldiers in khaki.

It is in one of these little resorts that United States Reserve Base Hospital No. 2 is located. This hospital, which cares for hundreds of wounded British soldiers, is in charge of the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, which sailed from New York for France last May. The unit numbers about 200, including physicians, nurses, ambulance drivers and orderlies. The following description of the summer resort where the unit is quartered is contained in Doolin's weekly paper published by the hospital staff:

"There used to be a promenade somewhere in France." On one side, at either end of a row of French houses of varied designs of architecture, were two buildings which stood prominently, noticeable not because of their structure, but because they abounded in life, young and wholesome. One of these buildings was the hotel, well kept and well patronised.

"The other was the casino, with its cafe and little theater. On the other side of the promenade was the sea, with its beach of round, smooth stones.

"The side of the valley in which the town lay projected in rocky formation out into the sea, thus enclosing the beach and the promenade in a picturesque little hollow that defied description. Far out at sea several fishing smacks were always in evidence, while close at hand the young people disputed themselves in the surf. The promenade itself was a kaleidoscope of summer costumes.

"But now all is changed. The hotel is still there, but its former splendor is gone. The building is well filled, but not from choice, for the former hotel is now a hospital and the lodging is paid for with blood. The Casino, too, has been converted into a hospital, and where once the audience sat, care free and gay, are now many rows of beds. On the stage even, where used to appear the hero of many a play, are real heroes in a far grimmer play.

"The grandeur of the sea with its rocky boundaries will never change, but now it is the scene of camouflaged ships of strange design, over which hover airplanes and dirigibles. The beach is no more frequented by pleasure seekers, but remains only as a reminder of happier days. Solitary figures in "blues" stroll along the promenade and once in a while a busy orderly darts out of the Casino on his way to deliver a message.

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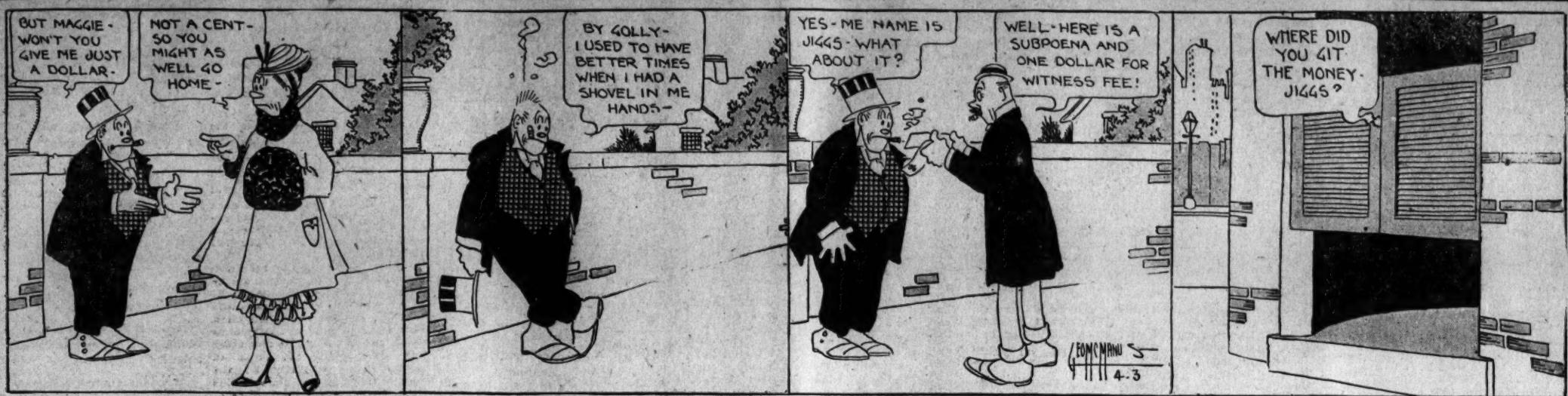
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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Germany Takes The Lid Off

By Lovat Fraser

(Daily Mail) The Germans have entered Odessa and the Turks have retaken Erzerum. There can be little doubt that German forces will soon be in Petrograd and that a military occupation of Finland is in contemplation. As matters stand, Eastern Europe lies completely at the mercy of the enemy. I feel that the people of this country do not even now fully appreciate the tremendous change which the collapse of Russia has wrought in the war situation. False analogies are being derived from history in order to furnish soothing syrup for the public. Mr. Balfour dealt the other day with one such error. He pointed out that no true parallel can be drawn between the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution. It is equally false to seek consolation from Napoleon's invasion of Russia. Napoleon did not destroy either the Tsardom or the Russian Army, but today Russia is without

any discernible unifying factor or any rallying point. The falsest analogy of all is to tell this country that Pitt had to face worse times than ours, which may be good enough for the music-halls, but will make no impression upon students of history. We are confronting the most inhuman, soulless and barbaric organisation which the earth has ever known, backed by the limitless resources of science, and having for its objects the domination of the human race and the practical enslavement of unnumbered millions.

Napoleon was a trifling compared to the present menace. At Brest-Litovsk the Germans took the lid off and showed us the hell they were preparing for mankind. The German General Staff brushed aside the "peace" treaty forced upon the craven Bolsheviks. At Brest-Litovsk the Germans took the lid off and showed us the hell they were preparing for mankind. The German General Staff brushed aside the "peace" speeches, the troops marched forward to fresh conquests, and henceforward there can be no pretence. Make no mistake. By that treaty the Germans told us that they mean a fight to the death. They aim at the creation of a gigantic autocracy based upon slavery.

In the north they are stretching out their hand towards the Arctic seas. Finland becomes their appanage, and they even hope to grab the coasts of Spitzbergen. From the North Cape to the Black Sea they are creating a row of subordinate States which they will dominate and control. "But how does this affect me?" says the worker on the Clyde. "I have never heard of Livonia. I don't know much about Poland, I am not sure where the Ukraine is, and I am not interested in the Baltic or the Black Sea." These huge conquests affect this country thus: If Germany is undefeated, and is therefore able to retain her new possessions, she will create a system of slave labor which will imperil the position of workers everywhere. She will have access to unlimited supplies of coal and iron and timber and corn and oil, she can raise conscript armies sufficient to overwhelm the West next time, and she can prepare for the new war which she is constantly talking of even now. She can extend her tentacles into Asia and threaten our position in India. If the war map in Eastern Europe were left as it is today, Germany at the end of the war would have gained such a supremacy that she could soon do what she liked with the nations of the West.

That is why we must fight on. We must take the long view and look to the future, and not hug to ourselves the thought that anyway the Germans are still rather short of food and strained to the uttermost. What really lies at the back of all our anxiety about the possible German penetration of Siberia? It is not so much the dairy produce of Omsk and the wheat of Tomsk, not even the munition dumps of Vladivostok, but far more the knowledge, familiar to our statesmen, that Germany hopes, after reducing Russia to vassalage, to establish herself in a dominating position over the myriads and the immeasurable resources of China. I may be told that this is a wild dream? I reply—Is India a dream?

Such extensions of power lie in the future, and can never be realised if Allied arms triumph in the end. I would even be inclined to say that we shall see no effective German penetration of Russian Central Asia along the Trans-Caspian Railway for some time to come. But Persia is another matter. With the Germans at Odessa and the Turks at Batum, we must expect mobile enemy forces of limited strength to be entering Persia before very long and trying to stir up strife on the borderland of Afghanistan. We ought to be devising steps to prevent the enemy from overrunning Persia. We shall have to look to our right flank and our long communications in Mesopotamia, where our position is none too comfortable; and even in Palestine we shall certainly not see the campaign continue like a triumphal march.

I have written of grave matters, but let us turn to the brighter side also. I read somewhere on Saturday an extract from a German newspaper which said that in spite of all the advances in the East the German public still persisted in looking anxiously towards the western front. No wonder. They see the mighty Armies of Great Britain and France in grim and resolute array, the Army of Italy reorganised and glowing with fresh hope, and millions of the ardent manhood of the United States steadily preparing for that great day of reckoning which Germany cannot escape, when she will be called to account for all her foul

barbarities. These are the unalterable factors in the war which must determine its outcome. Though the immediate outlook may seem dark, I hold firmly to the belief that mankind is not meant to pass under the heels of a race of megalomaniacs.

The war can only end in one of two ways. Either the Allies will triumph and the menace of German world-dominion will be smashed, or hostilities

will drag on until this era of civilisation perishes, as other civilisations have perished to the cry: "Destruction cometh; it cometh out of the north." The one thing absolutely certain is that the Prussian autocracy will never be allowed to triumph. Better even than that civilisation should perish than that the sun should rise upon a world enslaved; but if we have faith we shall win through.

What has brought about the new and more sombre phase into which the war is passing? The answer is found in the "peace" treaty forced upon the craven Bolsheviks. At Brest-Litovsk the Germans took the lid off and showed us the hell they were preparing for mankind. The German General Staff brushed aside the "peace" speeches, the troops marched forward to fresh conquests, and henceforward there can be no pretence. Make no mistake. By that treaty the Germans told us that they mean a fight to the death. They aim at the creation of a gigantic autocracy based upon slavery.

In the north they are stretching out their hand towards the Arctic seas. Finland becomes their appanage, and they even hope to grab the coasts of Spitzbergen. From the North Cape to the Black Sea they are creating a row of subordinate States which they will dominate and control. "But how does this affect me?" says the worker on the Clyde. "I have never heard of Livonia. I don't know much about Poland, I am not sure where the Ukraine is, and I am not interested in the Baltic or the Black Sea." These huge conquests affect this country thus: If Germany is undefeated, and is therefore able to retain her new possessions, she will create a system of slave labor which will imperil the position of workers everywhere. She will have access to unlimited supplies of coal and iron and timber and corn and oil, she can raise conscript armies sufficient to overwhelm the West next time, and she can prepare for the new war which she is constantly talking of even now. She can extend her tentacles into Asia and threaten our position in India. If the war map in Eastern Europe were left as it is today, Germany at the end of the war would have gained such a supremacy that she could soon do what she liked with the nations of the West.

That is why we must fight on. We must take the long view and look to the future, and not hug to ourselves the thought that anyway the Germans are still rather short of food and strained to the uttermost. What really lies at the back of all our anxiety about the possible German penetration of Siberia? It is not so much the dairy produce of Omsk and the wheat of Tomsk, not even the munition dumps of Vladivostok, but far more the knowledge, familiar to our statesmen, that Germany hopes, after reducing Russia to vassalage, to establish herself in a dominating position over the myriads and the immeasurable resources of China. I may be told that this is a wild dream? I reply—Is India a dream?

Such extensions of power lie in the future, and can never be realised if Allied arms triumph in the end. I would even be inclined to say that we shall see no effective German penetration of Russian Central Asia along the Trans-Caspian Railway for some time to come. But Persia is another matter. With the Germans at Odessa and the Turks at Batum, we must expect mobile enemy forces of limited strength to be entering Persia before very long and trying to stir up strife on the borderland of Afghanistan. We ought to be devising steps to prevent the enemy from overrunning Persia. We shall have to look to our right flank and our long communications in Mesopotamia, where our position is none too comfortable; and even in Palestine we shall certainly not see the campaign continue like a triumphal march.

I have written of grave matters, but let us turn to the brighter side also. I read somewhere on Saturday an extract from a German newspaper which said that in spite of all the advances in the East the German public still persisted in looking anxiously towards the western front. No wonder. They see the mighty Armies of Great Britain and France in grim and resolute array, the Army of Italy reorganised and glowing with fresh hope, and millions of the ardent manhood of the United States steadily preparing for that great day of reckoning which Germany cannot escape, when she will be called to account for all her foul

the crime is in the fact that the man himself did it, that it was his own purpose. It is this which makes him deserve punishment. To doubt this is to undermine the very ground of justice and judgment—without this there can be no in deserts.

If the Germans were not possessed of a free-will and a conscience which they had sophisticated and damned by their own choice for their own advantage, then the things that Christ said about them were a cruel lie. Christ recognises that He owed a duty to human government and to human law—all men owe it. But if ever any man owed it we owe it to our own nation, to those loyal citizens we have sworn to be. And if we do we owe it in this conflict with a barbaric nation that is seeking to overthrow and possess for itself the property and rights of other nations.

In the name of the righteous Judge of all the earth let us have no thought but to fight side by side with our Allies. Not for mere selfish reasons, not merely because if France and England were beaten our whole Atlantic Coast would be open to the Germans. But if France were beaten, France are now open to them, but for God let us have but one thought—to save not ourselves only, but liberal civilisation and constitutional government from the fate of Belgium and Armenia and Northern France!

A Cigarette

Two soft arms that are gleaming white,
Under the shade of a rose-red light:

Two small coffees and two liqueurs
(The yellow for me, the green one hers);

Two slim fingers that half forget

They are holding a Turkish cigarette;
Two red lips that pretend to pout;
Because her cigarette's just gone out;

And two dark eyes that upon me shine
As she leans to light it again at mine!

Dreams, all dreams! They pass, and I wake

In the trenches, fighting for England's sake

P. C.

Mr. Gerard's Prediction

Mr. James W. Gerard, ex-United States Ambassador to Germany, has been discussing prophecies that the German people will revolt against militarism and so end the war.

"There is no possibility of a revolution in Germany until after the war," he states (according to a telegram from the New York correspondent of the Daily Express), "and then only if the war is a German failure."

"When the men in the ranks who have suffered horrible distress in the trenches come back—unless it is with a German victory—they will rise and throw out the rulers as a failure."

"And if they do rise, then," said the ex-Ambassador with emphasis, "because of their greater beastliness, which excels that of all the other people of the earth, they will make the French revolution look like a Methodist Sunday school picnic."

"It is because the military party realise this," adds Mr. Gerard, "that they are willing to fight on in the hope of ultimate victory."

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It is case of deadlock between righteousness and righteousness, between loyalty and loyalty, in brief, a paradox—a collision between two forms that seem irreconcilable, but are not. Every man cannot solve a moral paradox, but if he cannot he is bound to recognise that it is a paradox and to shut his mouth until he understands. Not a great while ago a much honored minister said to his people: "The time is past when we can assert that Jesus Christ did not mean what he said." Well, Christians generally can have no doubt upon that point. But the sayings of Jesus are saying delivered in popular language to the men and women about him under the most varying circumstances. Circumstances alter cases. Cases necessarily alter statements.

When, during the civil war, a general commanding our forces gave the imperative order: "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot," he was not laying down a universal principle. He had not the faintest notion that any one would be so oblivious of common sense as to shoot a faithful soldier of his army for furling the colors at night under a prodigious gale. All men of force and practical

knowledge are paradoxical after this fashion, so was the Christ; result—

His words delivered under various circumstances cannot be forced into a universal principle. "Put your sword into its sheath," He said,

"for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

"He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one."

"Peace I leave with you."

"Think not that I am come to send peace on earth,

I am come not to send peace but a sword."

Practical directions these and necessarily paradoxical. The man that confounds the two and tries to put his practical directions into the form of universal principles is a fool and as a guide a failure—he talks in Bolshevik terms. The disciples of Christ did not misunderstand him. They gladly received Roman centurions and soldiers into their ranks. Christ did at times utter universal principles: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, with all thy mind and all thy strength, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, and also thou shalt love thy enemies," another universal principle.

But no opposition could be more stern, no enmity more deadly than that which He poured out upon the hypocritical leaders of His time. It was war to the knife. It laid bare their hideous hypocrisy, their moral and mental impossibility as the representatives of divine law. He attacked their thievish traffic in the temple court. This was no word-battle. With a scourge in His hands He drove their minnows before Him, overturned the tables of the money changers, saying: "You have made my Father's house a den of thieves." He knew it was a life and death battle. He must not only be killed but tortured and disgraced. He saw what was coming to Him from the first, yet He repeated His attack a second time. It was the direct gage of battle and they took it up.

Death with shame and torture was

the only weapon with which they

could down this terrible antagonist.

He was no pacifist. He hated, but

He loved—He wept over the men

who were destroying themselves. It

was absurd to say, "I hate the crime,

but I love the man." The man is

the crime. We have been too much blinded, self-confused, by our version of this business. The very essence of

HUNAN AGAIN IN TERROR AS FIGHTING IS RENEWED

Northern Troops Retreating
Leaderless And Population Is
Fearful Of More Looting

China Press Correspondence

Changsha, Hunan, May 3.—With the taking of the seal of military and civil governorship by General Chang Ching-yao, it was to be supposed that Hunan would settle down to accept a military regime as occurred in 1913, when Admiral Tang Hsien-ming came as Tachun. The expectation seemed all the more reasonable when it was made known that the military occupation of Hunan was to proceed southwards along four routes. The first, at the extreme East, the troops entering from Kiangsi via Pingtung and proceeding south through Liling, Yuhuan and Chaling; the second, directly south from Changsha through Hengsha and Hangchow; the third, going southwest from Changsha through Slangsang and Paokin; the fourth, at the extreme west of the province.

Up to a week ago the campaign was said to be progressing well. Suddenly—perhaps due to the restlessness in Shantung which caused the Assembly there to recall Tachun Chang Hsien-chen, his anti-Hunans—came the Shantung troops became inactive on the eastern front, the southern troops advanced north and Yuhuan and Liling became centers of much fighting, with the balance of success in favor of the south. Liling was looted and parts of the city burned. Then Hangchow was surrounded by southern troops and now General Wu Pei-fu of the third division finds himself there, cut off from the north by southern troops, that have marched west from Yuhuan and intercepted his line.

Meanwhile the "An Wu" troops, largely from Anhui, who were driven out last November and returned to Changsha in March with General Chang Ching-yao, are now retreating towards Yochow in large numbers, disbanding, leaderless, unpaid and discouraged.

We are told today that many northerners when made prisoners, have had the trigger finger of the right hand cut off, and a brand put on the chest or on the arm saying "Never again enter Hunan." They have been warned that if ever again found in Hunan in a military capacity they would be executed.

The city of Changsha is therefore full of tension because of fear less more retreating by the northern army may mean looting and fire.

Business is slack, schools are running half-heartedly in most cases and there is general apprehension. A change must come, or things will surely become serious. It is questionable whether General Chang can control the situation.

INQUEST ON MR. STANION

Death resulting from a bullet wound self-inflicted while deceased was of unsound mind was the verdict returned by Coroner G. W. King at the inquiry into the death of Mr. W. K. Stanion, held yesterday in the British Police Court. Mr. Stanion was found dead at his residence, 25 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens, Friday afternoon, with a bullet wound in his head and a rifle beside him.

Dr. E. D. Jackson said that when he was called to the residence of the deceased, he found him lying on the floor in the trunk room in the attic, with a large wound on the top of his head. A further examination was made on the following day at the mortuary and witness found another large wound in the roof of the mouth. The rifle must have been placed in the mouth and fired.

Mr. Fowler, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stanion, testified to the effect that the latter was greatly disappointed before he died and suffered very much from depression. He had hopes of getting a certain situation but this fell through. A letter written by Mr. Stanion was found on the dining room table. Also, said the witness, deceased had not been in good health.

Detective - Inspector Fitzgibbon gave evidence to the effect that the deceased must have sat on one of the trunks, put the rifle to his mouth and pressed the trigger. At the time this happened, there were only the boy and the coolie in the house and it was possible that they did not hear the shot.

Allies Join For Red Cross Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain. "It has not only bound the Allied nations together, but it has brought the members of those nations closer and closer together so that the enterprises of one nation have the support of the others. There is no better enterprise than the Red Cross and on behalf of the British community I welcome the American Red Cross to Shanghai and feel sure that we shall all give it whatever support we possibly can."

Judge C. S. Lobinger of the United States Court spoke of the great things which unity and co-operation among the Allied forces have done in frustrating the great German offensive launched last March and expressed gratification over the indications of this unity and co-operation evidenced by the meeting.

"That spirit," he said, "is the thing needed all along the line. I am glad to see it started here and I cannot but think that the results of it will reach beyond the war."

Consul-General Wilden paid a sincere tribute to the work of the American Red Cross in the war.

"Long before America came into

the war," he said, "the American Red Cross was at work in France. In a certain sector in Alsace nearly all the ambulance drivers were young Americans. Many of them have been killed for, as you know, the Red Cross is a favorite target of the Germans. In Paris there is a very big American hospital and there is a well known lady of society, an American lady, who has come to be known as the 'Beautiful Sister.' Many a wounded man has called for the 'Beautiful Sister' to hold his hand during his hours of pain. We Frenchmen are apt to generalise, perhaps, but we like to think that the beautiful face of that lady is the face of America herself."

"Now that America has thrown its mighty sword into the balance it is fitting that the Americans of Shanghai do all in their power to aid the men who are fighting. I feel sure that they will not fail in the task."

Mr. O. M. Green spoke briefly of the benefits to be gained by arousing of a competitive spirit which would tend to make the various nationalities more active in aiding their respective Red Cross Societies.

A fiery call to action was sounded by Mr. J. K. Sague, American delegate to the Tariff Revision Conference, the last speaker Consul-General Simmons called upon.

"There is no place in the world today for the pacifist, the coward or the shirk," he declared. "I don't care how hard we have worked or how many war bonds we have bought. If we have an ounce of energy left or a dollar still in our pockets and do not offer it in this service we are not men."

"We want money and we can get it, but we want something else. We want to send a message to the Emperor of Germany saying 'Ye have sown the wind and ye shall reap the whirlwind' and we want to carry on until the last German battalion is beaten; the last German gun is spiked and the last German flag is pulled down from the last German warship on Earth."

A letter from Mr. A. G. Stephen of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, was read by the secretary, Mr. Nichols. Mr. Stephen expressed regret at being unable to attend the meeting and in commenting on its purpose praised the work the American Red Cross has done during the war and expressed his willingness to assist its local activities in any way he could.

Members Of Committee

The Honorary Red Cross Drive Committee consists of the following:

Consuls Thomas Simmonds, honorary chairman: H. A. Wilden, D. Siffert, Sir Everard Fraser, Cav. G. R. d'Olivera, and Hugo Reiss; Sir Haviland de Saussure, G. S. Lobinger, Baron Fujimura, Count L. Jezierski, E. C. Pearce, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, J. K. Sague, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Dr. J. W. Ross, W. C. Sprague, F. Strassman, C. Seitz, W. A. Argent, H. E. Arnhold, L. Ardsin, W. T. Byrne, E. Binder, C. M. Burnie, A. W. Burkhill, C. R. Kerbill, R. C. Beebe, J. J. Connell, R. Calder, Marshall, M. J. Cox, W. Demets, Rev. C. E. Darwent, Dr. J. Darroch, C. J. Davenport, E. Esra, E. H. Everett, G. S. Foster, Kemp, W. S. Fleming, Rev. G. F. Fitch, R. H. Gregory, O. Gregory, J. D. Gaines, E. F. Goodale, Dr. F. E. Gamewell, E. K. Howe, E. Jenner, H. S. Hening, A. H. Hallam, H. S. Honigsberg, Dr. Hykes, Rev. G. Hoste, Dr. R. S. Ivy, Ch. Jasson, T. R. Jernigan, J. Kerfoot, E. Kempster, Jean Knight, J. J. Keegan, W. P. Lambe, J. E. Lemiere, W. H. Lacy, Rev. Lobensky, Dr. D. W. Lyon, G. Lion, Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, Simon Levy, G. T. Lloyd, N. O. Liddell, W. L. Merriman, William Morris, Capt. H. E. Morton, H. Madler, Dr. Macleod, V. Meyer, Rev. I. Mason, Dr. Merrins, Paul Macrea, S. S. Neill, R. H. Parker, M. F. Perkins, P. Peebles, B. A. Robinson, G. A. Richardson, A. B. Rosenfeld, H. H. Read, L. E. Ryan, G. Racine, E. C. Richards, Rev. F. Rawlinson, W. W. Ritchie, H. G. Simms, A. G. Stephen, C. R. Slowe, C. Sparke, J. C. Shengle, F. W. Sutler, Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, J. Spunt, Capt. Schmitt, Ch. Serruya, S. Trumper, H. M. Tibbey, C. W. Wrightson, A. S. P. White-Cooper, G. R. Wheelock, Herbert Webb, Rev. A. L. Warnhuis, R. H. R. Wade, Owen Williams, R. B. Young, H. H. Arnold, W. A. Adams, T. B. Brown, T. F. Cobbs, Harold Dollar, Dr. W. T. Findley, G. A. Fitch, J. W. Gallagher, Rev. F. R. Graves, H. C. Gulland, O. M. Green, B. C. Halle, C. P. Holcomb, T. Harr, A. T. Heuckendorff, H. O. Hashagen, John Johnstone, A. Israel, T. Ibukiyama, K. Godama, S. Kashasara, E. S. Little, L. Lion, E. F. Mackay, Dr. J. McCracken, D.

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RECKLESS CHAUFFEUR GETS YEAR IN PRISON

Driver Of Car That Collided With Mr. Denegri's Given Heavy Sentence

One year's imprisonment was the sentence imposed in the Mixed Court yesterday on Li Yuan-ling, the chauffeur who was driving Miss Brodie Clarke's car when it collided with that of Mr. E. Denegri, injuring Mr. and Mrs. Denegri and their daughter, Miss Frances Denegri, in front of the Race Club on April 21.

The prisoner was charged with recklessly driving a motor car to common danger and the case was heard before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate L. Mr. Newman prosecuted on behalf of the police. Mr. McKean represented the complainant and Mr. Godfrey watched the case on behalf of Miss Clarke. Witnesses who testified for the prosecution included the complainant, Mr. A. G. Mossop, Mr. W. J. Grey, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; T. Wang, 18 Rue Bourget, S. K. Chu, Chinese Students' Federation; Kwan Chung, Mixed Court, Chou Fei-tung, Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.; Shen Pao-chang, City Magistrate's Yamen; Kan Yu-kai, Nanyang Brothers; Sung Hsiang-yung Newchuan Road; Chiang Ping-sheng, Honan Road; Hsieh Shan-yi, Tai Fung Yung Gold Dealers; Han Yung-keng, Old Yung Kee Coal Co.; Hsi Hai-fang, Russian Bank; Li-song Voo, Bank of China; Hsia Ju-sung, Lao Shun Chi, Hongkew; Lo Chen-pao, Tao Ching; Sung Heng-pu, Ssu Ming Bank; Pei Sung-sung, Jul Kong Company; Pan Chen-poo, Jardine Matheson and Co.; Chang Chih-sheng, Bank of Kiangsu; Ting Ching-tai, Ching Chang; Yeh Hung-ying, Yuen Chong, Nantao; Yang Hsin-chi, Tai Kong Hsien; Chu Lang-fang, Yu Chong Ironworks; Chu Wu-lou, Fu Kong; Zia Lung-hu, Commercial Bank of China; Hu Mu-hsiang, Bank of China; Lu Yung-hsiang, Kiangnan Ironworks; Chen Jui-hai, Ko Chi Hardoon Road; Chu Tse-chiao, 698 Hardoon Road; Koo Hsin-yi, Nantao Chamber of Commerce; Soo Chun-shan, Nantao Chamber of Commerce; S. K. Loh, Shanghai District Court; Wang Ching-wel, Route Vallon, F. M. Sah, Ta Tah Company; Yen Yu-shan, Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Sheng Hsin-ching, Kiangsu Educational Association; Woo Hui-chu, Kiangsu Educational Association; Chang Chien, Ta Tah Company, Nantung-ching, Shanghai Life Insurance Co.; Chow Wang-pang, Chinese Telegraph Administration; Dr. Mei Hua-chien; Wang Hsiao-wu; Chen Jun-fu; Yu Lu-ching; Chen Ting-ji; Li Pa-ko and Hsu Yi-shih.

British Post & Bill Passes Second Reading

Authorises Increase Of Rate On Home Letters And Letters To America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 6.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of the bill authorising the increase in the postage on home-letters and also on letters to America, India and the dominions to three-pence-halfpenny, and the postage on post-cards to one penny. This increased letter cost will not apply to soldiers serving abroad. The Postmaster-General estimated that the extra letter charge to the dominions and colonies would produce £140,000 every year.

Chief Inspector Alers testified to the effect that the accused was under the influence of liquor when he was brought into the charge room at the Singa Station. Witness had the accused examined later by a doctor, who also certified that the prisoner was intoxicated.

The accused denied being drunk but admitted that he had been in the habit of drinking two cents' worth of wine every day to relieve him from pain in the heart since he broke off the opium habit. He said he was traveling on the left side of the road and never went to the right side. He was not speeding. He did not have time to get out of the way of the other, and he thought both were to blame for the accident.

Mr. Newman asked for a severe sentence in his summing up.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
May 5.—Gamble Care Astor Shang-

U. S. Consul-General In Moscow Is Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Moscow, May 7.—The American Consul-General has died suddenly. The Russian doctors at first diagnosed poisoning but subsequently certified death to be due to hemorrhage of the brain.

COTTON TRADE WORKERS WANT 30 PERCENT RISE

Unions Representing 300,000
Men Formulate Demand At
Meeting in Manchester

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 5.—At a meeting in Manchester yesterday of the executives of all the Trade Unions connected with the cotton industry, representing over 350,000 workers, it was decided to ask for an advance of 30 percent in wages.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending May 4:

Police Force.—Warder F. Buckingham is invalided from April 30. Long leave is granted to 1st Class Warder E. W. Overton from June 18, with permission to terminate his service on February 17, 1919, the date of expiry of his agreement.

Health Department.—Mr. C. W. Norman is appointed temporarily as Sanitary Overseer from April 1.

Public Works Department.—The long leave granted to Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Engineer and Surveyor, from May 11, has been postponed.

Educational Department.—The appointment of Miss A. Stevens, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, is confirmed under agreement from January 7.

Revenue Office.—The service of Mr. E. A. Lake is extended from March 17 as temporary Collector.

100 TO MAKE TRIP TO HANGCHOW SATURDAY

Reception And Sightseeing Planed For American University Club Members

Nearly one hundred members of the American University Club of Shanghai, their families and friends will go to Hangchow next Saturday morning on an excursion to the historical places of that famous city.

The train will depart from the railway station on North Honan Road at 7.35 o'clock and will arrive in Hangchow at 1.10 o'clock p.m. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway has offered a special low rate of \$2.55 for the round trip.

Upon the arrival of the excursion at Hangchow it will be met at the train by a delegation of members of the Club who live in that place and then they will be conducted on a sightseeing trip among the famous temples, gardens, pagodas and other places of interest. Dr. Fitch of Hangchow, an authority on the history of the city, will act as guide for the party. A special feature of the outing will be a reception to the members of the University Club and their friends by the foreigners of Hangchow which will be held in boats on West Lake Saturday evening. The party will return on a train leaving Hangchow at 2.35 o'clock p.m. Sunday and will arrive in Shanghai at 7 o'clock.

Outdoor Band Concerts Will Begin Next Week

The Sunday concerts by the Municipal orchestra in the Town Hall have been discontinued and commencing next week the band will begin playing out of doors, weather permitting. The program for the week is as follows:

Revenue Office.—The service of

Mr. E. A. Lake is extended from

March 17 as temporary Collector.

Thurs. May 16, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Fri. May 17, 5.30 p.m. Hongkew
Recreation Ground
Sat. May 18, 1.30 p.m. Race Course

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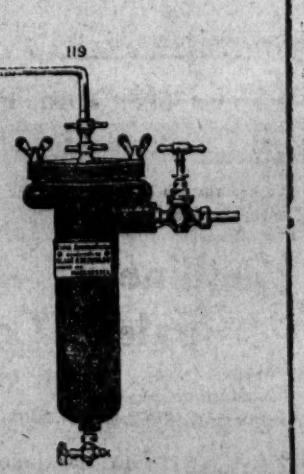
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Women Workers In The War Zone

By Marjorie Colt Lethbridge

There are all sorts of posters in England. Some of them tell us to eat less bread, others ask us to make munitions, others again mention the fate that will befall us if we sell the wrong sorts of potatoes. Consequently the modest poster announcing the existence of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is almost unheeded by the multitude. Yet, not only does such a corps exist but it is doing splendid work in Britain and in France.

"To help the men" might be its motto, for that is its aim and that is what it is accomplishing. Slowly but surely, week by week and month by month, work that women can do is being done by women—work that, ten years ago or even five, people would have vowed could never be satisfactorily accomplished by any but "the stronger sex." The War Office has fathered the W.A.A.C., and the members of it are soldiers like their male comrades. They wear khaki coat-frocks, brown felt-hats—not unlike the French steel helmets in shape—to learn the rudiments of drill and are enrolled for the duration of war.

"I suppose" the cynic will remark "that it is one long picnic, with big wages, light work and plenty of fun." That, oh cynic, is where you are wrong. The wages are small in comparison with what the same girls might have at home. The most expert shorthand typist only draws thirty shillings and sixpence a week and out of that she must pay for her laundry and her rations, leaving her, at most twenty-three shillings and sixpence a week in her pocket. Her hours of work may be long, she may have to return to the office after dinner and walk back to her camp or her billet in rain or snow. She must make no errors in her typing for much may depend on its accuracy, and she has to learn the military form of doing things which is very different from the civilian method.

As for fun, the authorities see to it that she has her just and normal share, for if "Jack" is "a dull boy" without play, equally certainly is his sister a dull girl. Every night, after supper, those who have no work to do can dance in the recreation room attached to each W.A.A.C. Camp, until bedtime at 9.30. They have concerts, vocal and instrumental, charades and games of all sorts. About once a month there will be a real "party" when the soldiers of grades similar to those of their hostesses may be invited, subject to the Colonel's approval. There are also hockey teams, basket ball teams and even cricket matches for afternoon sport, when the weather is fine and I know of one camp where some of the girls would walk five miles for a swim and five miles back.

If they are ill, there is always at hand a W.A.D. nurse and a pretty, cheerful "sick bay" where they can remain for forty-eight hours. After that, should the ailment prove stubborn or serious, they are taken to a hospital. So far, however, the percentage of illness has been remarkably low, though, owing, doubtless to a great extent to the fact that every member of the W.A.A.C. is inoculated against typhoid before she leaves England and is not passed by the board of (women) doctors unless she is physically fit on offering herself as a member.

One damp and boisterous day I stood on the quay at a French port to watch the Channel steamer arrive. It had been a rough, wet passage and the passengers showed the effects of their voyage. One by one they filed down the gangway wan and weary. Two Red Cross nurses could hardly walk, so exhausted were they. A great number of officers returning from leave looked paler than any German attack could ever make them. Then I saw two rosy cheeks and a pair of interested brown eyes under a brown felt hat. Two sturdy arms were tugging at a stout brown suitcase and on the side of the suitcase I saw a name and the letters W.A.A.C. There were thirty of these "Brownie Girls" as the soldiers call them, on board, and only one was the worse for wear.

"No," came the chorus, "and they are awfully patient with us and good to us. I hope you won't take her seriously, Mam," anxiously. "Did you ever meet a man who said so?" demanded one.

"No, but I know there are cases." "Who told you so?" said another. "I can't remember now, but..." "She can't remember and she's never met the man. The man doesn't exist. I'm sure. There may be five worms crawling about who might say so, but we haven't found them, have we girls?"

"They get so jolly upset," he went on. "One girl actually came to me afterwards and cried, and asked me if I thought that what she had done would prolong the war."

"I shouldn't be surprised," said one damsel from the Highlands, eyeing the peevish one with stern disapproval, "if that remark did not constitute a slander!" The r's sounded like a roll of drums and the peevish one slunk away.

This little episode, as much as anything, served to show me the

Getting Ready For Foot Inspection After Hike



The care of the feet is one of the most important parts of a soldier's training. This marine is preparing for the inspection which always follows a long march. The photo was taken in France.

good comradeship which exists between the soldiers and the "Wacks." In many cases, men and girls work side by side, shoulder to shoulder. The position of store keepers in Ordnance Depots is being taken over by girls, and Ordnance, in the British Army, covers a multitude of articles, from wrist watches and boot laces to every part of a big gun. These girls have to learn to identify the smaller sections of a gun, to know them by name and by sight and just where to put their hands on them. The girl clerks must accustom themselves to the Army forms for indents and receipts, the girl "Signallers" (Telephonists and telegraphists) must know their switch board and their instruments in no casual manner and make no mistakes. The girl motor drivers must learn to keep to the right and to negotiate bad roads and dense crowds with the maximum of safety. They invariably meet with all the kindly help and advice which "Tommy" and his officers can give. One of the latter seriously told me that his only complaint against them was, that he hated to scold them when they had done wrong.

"They get so jolly upset," he went on. "One girl actually came to me afterwards and cried, and asked me if I thought that what she had done would prolong the war."

While working in offices, the

"Wacks" are under the orders of the male officers. In their camps or in billets their own officers take command. The portion of country in France, where the W.A.A.C. has "peacefully penetrated," is divided into Areas, each with an Area Controller. Under her again are a certain number of Units, each with a Unit Administrator who may have one or more assistants, depending on the size of the Unit. Each Area Controller has a Quartermistress who corresponds to a Quartermaster. These with a Chief Controller at their head, constitute all married women in large who can be of service to the Army.

The "Household," or domestic section, wear red in the center of their shoulder straps, the clerks, brown, and the signallers have a blue and white band around their arm, exactly like their brother signallers. No married woman can go to France to work whose husband is serving on that front, but I do not think the proportion of married women is large who can leave their domestic ties for such a

length of time so many miles away.

Many of the Administrators are married. Many, alas! are war widows. All of them are admirably suited to this new work. I only saw one who was not a complete success and her faults were those of temperament and age, not of intention.

One more episode and I have done. I spoke about the discontented "Wack" and said she was the only one I saw. I am wrong. There was one other. But her discontent was, if I may so style it, almost poetic.

I was dressing for a dinner with the Chief Controller in a certain French town when there came a modest tap at my door.

"Who is it?" I called.

"The Bat woman, Mam," was the astonishing reply.

I knew that officers each had a "batman" or soldier servant, but the "Batwoman" was a species I had not met. I opened the door. There stood a neat young creature in a khaki coat-frock, but her personality shone through it and told me that the khaki disguised a ladies' maid.

"May I brush your coat and skirt for you, mam?" she enquired, "and perhaps you have a little sawing or mending you would like me to do?" Her lips were pursed up and she spoke as primly as though she were still in her black dress and white apron—I fear she really had them on and that the khaki was but a dream.

"Well" I admitted, "I did tear my skirt on some barbed wire today—if it wouldn't be too much trouble—"

"Oh, no trouble, Mam! I only wish I had more to do for my young lady—I mean the Unit Administrator. But khaki is so strong and her skirts are so short she never

Sicawei Weather Report

7—Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions. Variable breezes at the mouth of the Yangtze; fresh monsoon in the South. The barometers have fallen in the Southern districts.

8—Very cloudy or overcast weather in our regions. Barometer falling with N.E. breezes.

Wednesday, May 8, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M. 9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg, mm...	760.59 761.96
Bar. at Centg, inches...	29.94 29.96
Variation for mm 24h	-4.40 -4.94
Variation for mm 12h	-3.78 -2.91
Wind—Direction	SE S
Wind—Kilom per hour	26 22
Wind—Miles	16.2 13.7
Temperature—Cen	12° 8° 13° 5°
Temperature—Fah	54.7 62.7
Humidity co	75 41
Nebulosity 5-10	5 8
Rainfall mm	—
Rainfall inches	—

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
May 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi. N.S.N.	
May 8	Hankow etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 8	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
EVIII	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g.b.	...	...	...	...	...
MME	Apr.	D de Lagrave	Fr. g.b.	...	...	...	...	...
CMWP	Oct. 26	Nightingale	Br. g.b.	...	...	...	...	...
P&OBI	Cruise	Villalobos	Aim. g.b.	...	...	...	...	...

Provision Prices in Local Market

Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	18-15
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	per lb.	6-7
Plums	each	25-30
Pumelos	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	"	10-12
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Mackerel	per lb.	18-20
Pomfret	"	6-8
Salmon	"	none
Samli	per lb.	1.00-1.40
Soles	per lb.	16-20
Whitebait	per lb.	10-12
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	18-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	per lb.	1.00-1.40
Soles	per lb.	16-20
Whitebait	per lb.	10-12
Fish		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	"	10-12
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Mackerel	per lb.	18-20
Pomfret	"	6-8
Salmon	"	none
Samli	per lb.	1.00-1.40
Soles	per lb.	16-20
Whitebait	per lb.	10-12
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-100
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	13-20
Plover	"	6-8
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	35-40
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	none
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	12-14
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	per lb.	15-20
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.05
Bran	"	\$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tia. 18.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tia. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		\$3.00-4.00
E. KILNER.		Chief Inspector.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"					MAIN LINE.					ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"				
STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Fast R.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 8, 1918.	
Money and Bullion	
Taels.	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 107½ = Ta. 93.02	
@ 7.36 = Mex. \$126.38	
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 7375	
Shai Gold Bars 978 touch Ta. 292	
Bar Silver —	
Copper Cash — per tael 1793	
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4.6d. = Ta. 4.44	
@ exch. 7.36 = Mex. \$6.04	
Peking Bar —	
Native Interest .05	

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s. %	
4 m.s. %	
6 m.s. %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.25	
Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$4763	
Consols £ —	

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/6
London	Demand 4/6
India	T.T. 300
Paris	T.T. 614
Paris	Demand 615
New York	T.T. 107
New York	Demand 1073
Hongkong	T.T. 701
Japan	T.T. 48½
Batavia	T.T. 225

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 4/8d.
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 4/8d.
London	6 m.s. Cds. 4/8d.
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 4/8d.
Paris	4 m.s. Dcys. 642
New York	4 m.s. Dcys. 1112

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

HK. Ta. 4.05 @ 4/6	Fr. 21
100 @ 604 =	Frances 6.72
0.85 @ 105½	Gold \$1
10 @ 49½	Yen 2.26
10 @ 15	Rupées 3.70
10 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 8, 1918.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Langkats Ta. 15.75	
New Engineering Ta. 18.00	
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Ta. 23.00	
Unofficial	
New Engineering Ta. 18.00	
Chemors Ta. 1.02½	
Samagagas Ta. 0.80	

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, May 8, 1918.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Telephone @ Ta. 80.00 cash	
Unofficial	
New Engineering @ 18.00 cash	

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL
72, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by trams.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprie-
tors. Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared
to grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native risk at Current
Rate.

FRAZER & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	Taels 75 1/2
H. K. and S. B.	Taels 71
Chartered	Taels 256
Russo-Asiatic	
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Taels 335 B.
North China	Taels 122 1/2 B.
Union of Canton	Taels 750 B.
Yangtze	Taels 197 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd	Taels 20 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	Taels 133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Taels 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Taels 105
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	Taels 120 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Taels 23 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Taels 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Taels 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons	Taels 27 1/2 B.
Philippine	Taels 6.00
Raub	Taels 2.55 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Taels 120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Taels 106 B.
New Eng. Works	Taels 18 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Taels 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Taels 81 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Taels 70 B.
China Land	Taels 50
Shanghai Land	Taels 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Taels 3 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Taels 11 B.
China Realty (ord)	Taels 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Taels 177 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref	Taels 97 1/2
International	Taels 200 B.
International (pref)	Taels 72 1/2 B.
Lau-kung-mow	Taels 115
Oriental	Taels 48 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Taels 139
Kung Yik	Taels 15 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Taels 90 S.
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Taels 23
China Sugar	Taels 84 B.
Green Island	Taels 26.70 S.
Langkats	Taels 15 1/2 S.
Major Bros	Taels 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Taels 70 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Taels 13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	Taels 30
Lane, Crawford	Taels 82 B.
Moutrie	Taels 35
Watson	Taels 56 B.
Weeks	Taels 13 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Taels 9 1/2 S.
Ambers	Taels 2.5 B.
Anglo-Java	Taels 7 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Taels 3 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Taels 24
Batu Anam 1913	Taels 0.90 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Taels 3
Bute	Taels 1.02 1/2 S.
Chemor United	Taels 2.10
Chempedak	Taels 21 1/2 S.
Cheng	Taels 9
Consolidated	Taels 6 B.
Dominion	Taels 14 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Taels 5 1/2
Java Consolidated	Taels 40 B.
Kamunting	Taels 1.20
Kapalama	Taels 27
Kapayang	Taels 11
Karan	Taels 5 B.
Kota Bahroes	Taels 16
Kroewek Java	Taels 12 1/2
Padang	Taels 5 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Taels 2 1/2
Permatas	Taels 0.80 B.
Repar	Taels 0.80 S.
Samagagas	Taels 6
Sekee	Taels 1.05
Semambu	Taels 8 B.
Senawang	Taels 0.70
Shanghai Klebang	Taels 7
Shanghai Malay	Taels 1.30 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Taels 1.55
Shanghai Pahang	Taels 0.55 B.
Sungai Duri	Taels 9
Sua Manggis	Taels 0.75
Shai Kalantan	Taels 0.55 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Taels 22 1/2 B.
Taiping	Taels 1.80 B.
Tanah Merah	Taels 16 1/2
Tebong	Taels 2 1/2
Uloibri	Taels 4 B.
Ziange	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Taels 140 B.
Culky Dairy	Taels 7 S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	Taels 69
Shanghai Trams	Taels 67
Shanghai Gas	Taels 21 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Taels 23
Shanghai Mercury	Taels 50
S'hai Telephone	Taels 79 1/2 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Taels 160 B.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Telephone No. 398	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, May 8—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot, 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 4 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steadier after very dull.
Previous quotation, London, May 4:
Spot, 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 5 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull but easier.

Butler Cement
Tile Works

The fourteenth general shareholders meeting of The A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkhill & Sons, 2, Kluiklang Road. Mr. A. W. Burkhill occupied the chair, supported by Messrs. Gilbert Davies, J. E. Denham and A. E. Algar, directors; Mr. W. B. O. Middleton, secretary, and other shareholders, in all 248 shares. The chairman said:

The accounts for the year ended March 31, 1918, having been in your hands for some time, I will with your permission, take them as read. "You will see from the accounts that the year's working shows a loss of \$1,158.19 and the credit at profit and loss account

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital 21,300,000

Reserve Fund 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPS GATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. F. Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Jolo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Salgon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manilla (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$1,600,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holvoet, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Klang Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Ilolo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papoote

Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishops Gate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital 12,272,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.00

Special Reserve Fund \$1,995,933.00

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Changsha

Dainy Hangchow Nanchang

Mukden Ningpo Kuklouang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsichow Canton

Tsianan Soochow Hongkong

Choofo Tungchow Swatow

Tsingtao Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 19	—	Seattle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 21	—	Vancouver	Montague	Br. C.P.R.	
May 25	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
May 25	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 27	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 6	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. U.S.K.	
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 11	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Pushmi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 10	Nasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 11	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 14	Nasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 17	2:00 Nagasaki	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 18	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
May 21	Nasaki, Kobe & Yama	Omni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 5	Liverpool, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	4:00 Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 9	9:30 Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Suma Maru	Jap. C.M.S.N.	
May 9	11:00 Amoy, F'chow & C'ton	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
May 10	10:00 F'chow, K'lung & C'ton	W'osang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 10	4:30 Ningpo	Hsin Peiking	Br. B. & S.	
May 10	4:00 Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 10	noon Amoy & Swatow	Hsien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 12	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Kwai-n	Br. B. & S.	
May 16	D.L. Amoy, F'chow & C'ton	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
May 17	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Suyiung	Br. B. & S.	
May 17	Hongkong & Mania	Kohoku Maru	Jap. U.S.K.	
May 21	Singapore	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 1	Hongkong & Mania	Mexico Maru	Jap. P.M.S.	
June 11	Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
June 16	Hongkong	Kasama Maru	Jap. C.M.S.S. Co.	
		Canada Maru	Jap. U.S.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	10:00 W'wei, C'f'oo & T'sin	Shunlien	Br. B. & S.	
May 9	Tientsin	Koun Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 9	Ch'ewoo and Tientsin	hsian	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 10	10:00 T'ao, T'sin & D'ainy	Keeling Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
May 10	10:00 W'wei, C'f'oo & T'sin	hsien	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	2:00 W'wei, C'f'oo & T'sin	Tung-tung	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	1:00 Dairen (direct)	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
May 17	3:00 Vladivostock	Penza	Jap. R. & F.	
May 28	noon Dairen (direct)	Sasaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	M.N. Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 9	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tsangang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 9	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangang Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 10	M.N. Hankow etc.	Luenyin	Br. B. & S.	
May 10	M.N. Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 10	M.N. Hankow etc.	Taiwo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 11	M.N. Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	M.N. Hankow etc.	Taiung	Br. B. & S.	
May 15	M.N. Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
May 16	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
May 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 8	Japan	Tokei Maru	Jap.	
May 8	Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 8	Japan	Tenne Maru	Jap.	
May 8	Japan	Cyclops	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 8	Japan	Yawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 8	Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 8	Japan	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
May 8	Hankow etc.	Luenho	J.M. & Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Hsianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tschang Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from N.K.K. P'tung wharf on Thursday, May 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Isehno, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, May 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. P'tung Wharf on Friday, May 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf will leave on Thursday, May 9, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf will leave on Thursday, May 9, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 77.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHUA, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyang, Ngankin, Fuyang, Tatung, Tungting. Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Huanan Lake.

The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sungshu and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hainan, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hain Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passenger money, etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from the International Sleeping Car Express Train Co. or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailing, etc. apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

For Liverpool.)

Tons

SHIBUZUOKA MARU ... 12,500

KOGA MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, May 19

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, June 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K'be.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, May 10

CHIKUGO MARU 6,000 Capt. K. Soida, May 14

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, May 21

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, May 11

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, May 15

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, May 18

CHIKUZEN MARU 6,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, May 22

FOR JAPAN

HERANO MARU 16,500 Capt. H. Fraser, May 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, May 31

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 June 25

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 May 20

SUWA MARU 21,000 July 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU 12,500 May 22

TANGO MARU 14,000 June 19

NIKKO MARU 10,000 July 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusein Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusein, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail Mail Luxe Miles Mail Mail

101 S. 3. 1. 102 B. S. B. S. 2. 102

208 304 300 0 dep. Peking arr. 2200 1950 1020

2245 1115 635 dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1955 1700 720

2346 1117 640 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1950 1650 710

990 1125 650 dep. Tientsin-East dep. 1920 1645 700

1910 500 2310 524 dep. Mukden dep. 2300

Local Mail Local Mail

5. S. 3. B. a. 4. 6.

715 1130 - 0 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 1705 1612

725 1110 - 2.71 dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1615 1602

745 1200 - 2.71 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1621 1547

1130 1500 - 78 dep. Tachow dep. 1338 1221

1457 1745 - 148 dep. Tientsin arr. 1048 926

1801 2021 - 220 : 8.

800 2031 - - dep. Tientsin arr. 756 1812

1039 2221 - 266 dep. Tientsin arr. 601 1542

1300 038 - 318 dep. Yenchiowu arr. 349 1311

1315 018 - 318 dep. Yenchiowu arr. 339 1236

1558 316 - 377 dep. Linchowu dep. 120 1032

1810 450 - - arr. Hsichowu dep. 2338 810

9. 2 - 420 : 10.

630 457 - - dep. Hsichowu arr. 2329 2007

1156 823 - 523 dep. Peking arr. 1953 1442

1200 840 - - dep. Peking arr. 1946 1472

1637 1112 - 600 dep. Chuchow arr. 1648 928

1844 1300 - 631 arr. Pukow dep. 1530 728

Express Express Luxe Miles Mail Mail

16. R. S. R. 1. 15. B. S. 15. B. S.

2200 1430 - 0 dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. 1410 2200

2200 1430 - - dep. Nanking arr. 1415 550

700 2150 - 193 arr. Shanghai-North dep. 755 2300

Tientsin-Tsingshaw Branch Line

Linchow-Tsoushang Branch Line

800 1330 2120 630 1200 2000 530 1110 1800 Linchow 810 1410 2100

1000 1430 2220 630 1110 1800 Linchow 700 1300 1900

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

8 - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 8 - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hsichowu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Motor Lorries Carry Our Troops From Seaport To Camp



Motor train carrying our "soldiers of the sea" from a French seaport to their training quarters somewhere behind the battle front. The train has halted while passing through a quaint French village.

Life Without Meat - By G. Bernard Shaw

It is my patriotic boast that from the day the war began until the present hour I have abstained rigidly from consuming flesh, fowl, alcohol and tobacco. Those envious detractors whose help follows every utterance of mine like an obscene echo have projected that I had abstained especially for the thirty-three years preceding the war I deserve no credit for my conduct. This is obvious nonsense; they might as well say that the civilian who attempts to live on his meat ration will presently find himself an invalid, while the more sensible person who boldly gives up meat altogether and makes it his business to get his fill of unrationed or less stunted food will become the wiser and a good deal fitter. Only, it must be understood that this cannot be done by eating cabbage instead of beef. A vegetarian is not a person who lives on vegetables, any more than a Catholic is a person who lives on cats. Of what are commonly and usefully distinguished as "greens" the meatless man needs no more than the human carnivore. If you try to live on Brussels sprouts and rice puddings, you will be as fit as the woman who tries to live on rashes and tea. If you buy a vegetarian cookery book, do not concentrate on the tomato and breadcrumb dish because it happens to be easy to make. Above all, do not go to the other extreme, and, having ascertained that dates and lentils are more nutritious than beefsteaks, attempt to swallow them on a large scale. If you are young, strong and vivacious, you may get away with it. But thick soups have long since ceased to depend on steamed skeletons for their quality. Nobody who is not superstitious fool ever puts a bone into their soup nowadays. Margarine is another example. It began as the unpleasant flavor it might as well have had if boiled or cracked. You can still get home-made served in Ireland for soup; and very horrible it is. But thick soups have long since ceased to depend on steamed skeletons for their quality. Nobody who is not superstitious fool ever puts a bone into their soup nowadays. Margarine is another example. It began as a contemptible imposture produced by torturing an animal fat into an imitation of butter. It still has a evil reputation it gained in those days, but it is made from nuts and vegetable oils, and it is probable that after the war butter will be sold as inferior margarine, and that no gentleman will consent to be seen eating it. Thus do people become vegetarians without knowing it.

I will not pretend that there may not be grave drawbacks. Abstention from the consumption of meat is a sacrifice that you will miss it. The meatless man needs no more than the meat-eater to live on vegetables and very dangerous in that the death from starvation is pleasanter than death from overfeeding. The sedentary civilian who can eat more than two dates without losing all desire ever to eat again, or can ingest a mass of brown lentils, with its usual attendant ration of pebbles and clay, without losing even his desire to live, must be another Daniel Lambert. Almost all meatless vegetarians eat too much, and then when they were reduced to mutton chop and a potato, suddenly get well, and spend the rest of their lives in describing how they once tried vegetarianism and were nearly killed by it. Men, who have been brought to eat three pounds of mutton a turkey, six pounds of sausages and 100 oysters at a sitting, with beer ad lib. The man who will dispose of fifty dates and a Dutch cheese has yet to be discovered. The vegetarian books are loud in their praises of cheese, oatmeal, wholemeal, hominy, lentils, haricots, pease pudding, etc., and so forth. The meatless vegetarian will go into the woods, strip from the bale of a tree a leafy blanket of livid fungous, which proclaims it to every sense as rank poison, and broil and eat it with beans, relish and flourish on it; but what I say is, be careful. Eat decently nutritious meals are in the quantities prescribed by "metabolists," who have never eaten them deadly. The real civilian who is ignorant enough to believe that his nourishment depends on meat is now in a horrible dilemma. He sees that the soldiers given even much larger men ration than the civilians. He infers that either the soldier is being overfed or the civilian starved. And as the soldier shows no signs of overfeeding, and is

FRANCE AIMS BLOW AT GERMANY'S TRADE

Cabinet Denounces Commercial Treaties Containing Most-Favored-Nation Clause

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, May 7.—The Cabinet has denounced all the commercial conventions containing a general clause regarding most-favored-nations.

This is regarded as a further economic menace against Germany. M. Matin, in this connection, emphasizes the diplomatic importance of the threat to exclude Germany from the markets of the world.

A beautiful enamel of sterling silver bracelet, with the Allied flags engraved in color on detachable links, will be raffled for the benefit of the American and Allied Red Cross funds during Red Cross Drive Week. The bracelet which was donated by a Shanghai lady, is on exhibition in the show windows of Bovis, Bassett and Company where tickets may be obtained at two dollars each. Tickets may also be bought at the American Club. The lucky number will be drawn May 24 at Messrs. Watson and Company.

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges

receipt with thanks of cards, games,

pipes, etc., from of Talook, Mrs.

W. Barff, Mrs. W. A. White, Mrs.

F. Elmire, Mrs. Noel Murray and

Co. Ltd., A. Laing, J. Thayer, H. F.

Bell, L. Ashcroft, D. J. Stuart

Murray, H. E. S. Pickering, J. M.

Beck and C. I. Williams.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination Mails

Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily

Train a.m. p.m.

Soochow, Wusih, Chang-

chow, Tsinling, Chin-

kiang, Nanking, Han-

kwang and North China. 7.00

Soochow, Wusih, Chin-

kiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00

9.00

Nanking all River

Ports 11.30

Soochow, Wusih, Chang-

chow, Chinling, Nan-

king and all River

Ports North China 2.30

Soochow, Wusih, Chang-

chow, Chinling, Nan-

king and all River

Ports South China 4.30

Soochow, Wusih

Business and Official Notices

In The Local Prize Court At Shanghai

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "HAI CHEW" of the Republic Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "CHINA." Whereas a Judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator for proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 subsection (1) and (2) that public notice by advertisement be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to date (not later than the EIGHTH day of the SIXTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default.

Dated this NINTH day of the FIFTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic.

By Order,
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

In The Local Prize Court At Shanghai

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "KLIANG HAN" of the Republican Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "CHONG HU." Whereas a Judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator for proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 sub-section (1) and (2) that public notice by advertisement be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to date (not later than the EIGHTH day of the SIXTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default.

Dated this NINTH day of the FIFTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic.

By Order,
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

Customs Notification

No. 893.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS: SPRING RACES.

On each day of the Race, i.e. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, the Custom House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 8th May, 1918.

17901

Compradore

Wanted by a firm of strong financial standing, a first-class Compradore for Import and Government Business. Only influential Chinese need apply. Terms most liberal to right man. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

17916

Saey Tai (Tailor) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters Great Clearance SALE for two weeks only, commencing on Wednesday, May 1st. The whole of our stock of this season's goods must be cleared less 30% for Cash Comprising: Serges, Flannels, Tweeds, Cashmeres, sun-proof Cloths, Waterproof Cloths, Alpacas, Poupees, Drills, Ducks, and sundry goods. All materials are from the best home firms and in the latest designs. Guaranteed fit. Telephone No. 3358.

Saey Tai (Tailor)

P. 350/1 Nanking Road, Shanghai

17765

Appreciation

The undersigned wishes to express his very deep appreciation for the timely service Mr. G. Baring of 30 East Seward Road, rendered me when a collision took place on Monday, May 6th, at about 6 p.m. near Bubbling Well Road between my carriage and the tram car.

KEH.

17904

Wanted

WANTED to purchase, parts of, or entire printing equipment suitable for the publication of a daily newspaper. Send offers to C. J. Fox, care of NORTH CHINA STAR, 29 Rue du Baron Gros, Tientsin.

17910

Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1918.
13th, 14th and 15th May.

TICKETS of ADMISSION have been sent to Members and their wives.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 11th May, at a cost of \$10 each.

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAND STAND TICKETS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day, to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Price, \$8 each for Gentlemen.
\$3 each for Ladies.

Single Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$3 each for Gentlemen.
\$2 each for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, \$3 each.
Tea Tickets, \$0.50 each.

The Tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT 11.30 A.M. EACH DAY.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17555

Royal Asiatic Society NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, Museum Road, on Thursday, May 9th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, will be given by Dr. C. K. EDMUNDSON, President of Canton Christian College, on "SOME PHYSICAL FEATURES OF CHINA."

The lecture is based upon observations made during the last twelve years as Observer in charge of the Magnetic Survey of China and Mongolia in behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

17835

Change of Address

NOTICE is hereby given that our office will move to the premises known as 41 Kiangse Road, on 10th May, 1918.

TA TAH STEAMSHIP
CORPORATION

Shanghai, 7th May, 1918.

17876

BILL SMITH

SAYS:

Business friendships, like social friendships, are based upon intimacy developed by mutual understanding.

Wherever

Europeans live
there you will find

Gordon's Dry
Cocktail Gin

(Square Bottle)

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

The International Recreation Club

NOTICE

Mr. Y. S. DAY has been appointed Secretary of the Club from this day.

17890

The International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

43RD GYMKHANA MEETING.

20th May, 1918.

ENTRIES close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th May, 1918 at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

17869

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Liras \$5.50

Subscriptions are received by THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

Depots are open for the sale of MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at

Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorpe Road
69 Yangtszeop Road
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorpe Road
69 Yangtszeop Road

20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.
Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORPE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

17814

DR. N. L. DOWNS

Surgeon Dentist

Has moved his office to The Yangtsze Insurance Building
26 The Bund, 3rd floor.
Monday, May 6th.

17829

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

1229 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

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Phone Central 1860

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STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS
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KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.
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YOKOHAMA

HOME OFFICE
210 California St.
SAN FRANCISCO

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